THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 136. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Brothers of the Mystic Tie.

Poor Distracted Mexico.

A Terrible Disaster from Lightning.

Three Men Killed and Two Wounded

The New Railroad War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MEXICO.

Trial by Jury—Revolutionary Movements—Resistance to Tax Levies—A Mexican Samson.

MEXICO, May 10.—In Vera Cruz the Governor, in virtue of extraordinary powers which were granted to him by the Legislature, has issued a new law for the administration of justice in his State, and in which he suppressed the system of juries that was established there about a year ago. What would an Anglo-Saxon community say of a Governor who should suppress the trial by jury? Here the fact has been merely published, and I have heard of no comments in the newspapers or elsewhere. The fact is very suggestive of the difference in character and circumstances of the Latin race as compared with the speakers of English.

In the General Congress there have lately taken place animated discussions respecting the creation of a Senate to moderate legislative action by dividing it between two bodies instead of leaving all power in a single chamber as is now the case. President Juarez manifested great interest for the success of this reform, and on the 26th inst. it was voted, after a debate of several days, by 116 to 49 votes. The act will now have to be presented for ratification to the Legislatures of the States which compose the federation, and if it should be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the States, which is very probable, it will become the law. Also, there have been strong debates about the concession which has been solicited by an American company for the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. All the deputies are in favor of the idea, but many argue that the company ask for advantages that ought not to be granted, and that it does not present sufficient guarantees for the effective execution of such a colossal enterprise; and on these points the company may possibly suffer a defeat, notwithstanding the great and general desire which here prevails that the inter-oceanic water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific may be effected in Mexican territory.

The revolutionist Casimiro Alonso, with some 200 men, concealed himself at dawn of the 16th ultimo, near the small town of Ecuandureo, in Michoacan. He sent twenty-five or thirty men into the town, who committed various excesses, especially against female honor. In consequence, the inhabitants fell upon the bandits, killed several, and put the rest to flight, but, not satisfied with this triumph, they sallied in pursuit, when Alonso, with the rest of his men, rushed upon them from his ambush, killed some fifty of the inhabitants, wounded a greater number, entered the town with fire and sword, and delivered it over to pillage and all kinds of atrocities.

On the other hand, we have intelligence from Guanauato that Don Pedro Yepez destroyed a band of forty rebels in the rancho de la "Ordena," near Trapuato, killing ten, taking three prisoners, who prove to be great criminals, and will doubtless be executed, twenty-two horses, arms, and other spoil.

VERA CRUZ, May 15.—The Governments of the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla have published decrees for an augmentation of the taxes. These recite that by reason of great war expenses there is not money enough left in the State Treasury to pay the public employes; therefore an extraordinary tax of $2 in the $1000 is to be imposed upon all property in the respective States. There is also levied a tax upon all incomes of Government employes over $10 per month. The levy of this latter tax gave great dissatisfaction, and the Government of Vera Cruz had received notice from different quarters that the tax would be resisted, and was accordingly taking steps to enforce the law.

The Impeachment Court at the capital found Deputy Trinidad Garcia guilty of sedition and treason. The vote was 120 ayes to 8 nays. He will be expelled from Congress, and then most probably be permitted to go abroad upon a pardon from the President.

New Filibustering Enterprise—General Rosecrans and Bankhead Magruder Said to be at Its Head.

BROWNSVILLE, June 1.—A filibustering expedition into Mexico is now organizing. The preliminary steps were taken several months ago, when, you recollect, General Rosecrans, late of the United States Army, paid a visit to that country, and traversed it extensively. The leaders of the expedition will be former officers of the United States army and of the late Confederacy, with General Rosecrans in supreme command. The headquarters are in New York city. The principal subordinate departments are Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Houston, Texas, New Orleans, and Shreveport, La. Major R. Shelly, a *Tribune* correspondent during the war, has something to do with this expedition. He has been in Chicago for the past month, and may still be there. The Confederate General J. Bankhead Magruder is the commander of the New Orleans portion of the expedition, and, from all I hear, will play a prominent part in the affair. The Federal authorities at Washington are fully aware of the decisive steps about to be taken, and, as the saying is, "wink at it."

The grand passage over the Rio Grande and into the Mexican territory will take place two months hence. The plan is as follows:—Rosecrans and the Mexican General Escobedo, who, I am informed, is their hero, and in supreme command of the Mexican forces in the North-east, and who fought the late Emperor Maximilian so well, have come to a satisfactory understanding, and in consideration of a large sum of money paid to Escobedo, it is mutually understood and agreed to conduct the enterprise as follows:—

The filibusters will enter the country along the border in squads of twenty and upward, as if they were immigrants, miners on their way to the gold mines of New Mexico, cattle-drovers, and the like. General Escobedo is to withdraw his army one or two hundred miles away from the border to enable the expedition to enter the country, organize, and then advance as a military force. Then both armies supposed to be hostile are to advance and to have a short sham engagement, at the termination of which Escobedo is to break and fall back in utter confusion, and then to aid and assist the carpet-baggers to conquer the country, and establish a government with Rosecrans or some one else at its head, which government will ultimately be turned over to the United States authorities.

Accident to Olive Logan.

The hundreds who expected to hear Olive Logan last evening were greatly disappointed in learning that her lecture had to be postponed until next Thursday evening, on account of an accident that befell her in Leavenworth. On Thursday evening, the *Conservative* says, a time before the hour announced for her lecture, as Miss Olive Logan stepped from a carriage, her ankle turned, and was so painfully injured that she fainted. She was conveyed to the residence of her brother, Dr. Logan, where she will doubtless be confined for several days. The limb swelled so rapidly that the exact nature and extent of the injury could not be ascertained on Thursday evening, but it was supposed to be nothing more than a sprain. Miss Logan's lecture announced for Leavenworth was in consequence of the injury postponed, as it has been in this city.—*Lawrence Republican, June 4.*

MASONIC.

A Grand Celebration in New York To-day—Laying of the Corner-stone of the New Temple—The Edifice As It Is To Be—The Programme.

The New York papers of this morning came to us loaded down with the preliminaries of the monster Masonic demonstration which is taking place in that city to-day, in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple of the Order. We take the following from the *Tribune*:—

This 8th of June, 1870, will stand for many a coming year a red-letter day in the Masonic calendar of the Empire State, for upon this auspicious and memorable Wednesday, in the heart of the great metropolis, and in the presence of a mighty convocation of assembled lodges, will be laid, with gladly-solemn ceremonies, the chief corner-stone of a cloud-kissing temple, generous in purpose, monumental in architecture, and fitly typical of the virtue, truth, and wisdom which have been fashioned into the institution which men call Masonry.

In 1842 Brother Greenfield Pote, a man well advanced in years, and dependent upon the labor of his hands for the support of his family, cast upon the altar of Masonry one dollar, as the first contribution to the Hall and Asylum Fund. That single precious mite, by careful investment, and the offerings of brethren, has grown with the lapse of years to half a million dollars.

Two years ago the present central and admirable site, upon the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's Theatre, was bought for $340,000, every cent of which is now paid, leaving the land without lease, mortgage, or incumbrance, a sure Masonic heritage for all time to come.

There are fully 150 lodges in the Metropolitan District, which is limited by a ten-mile radius from the City Hall, but there is not at present a single veritable Masonic Hall in New York city. The building so-called, on Thirteenth street, is not owned, and is but partly occupied, by the fraternity.

The ground measures 141 feet on Twenty-third street, and 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue, and the temple will cover the entire area. The material is to be dark and light Concord or Quincy granite. The building will be divided into five stories, each distinctly marked on the exterior. Upon Twenty-third street the main feature will be the central pavilion, ornamented with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a quadrangular dome, 50 feet square at the base, and rising 155 feet above the pavement to the top of its cresting. "Curtains," to be adorned with emblematic statues, will connect the centre pavilion with corner pavilions, 26 feet square at the base, rising 95 feet to the top of the main cornice, and capped by a Mansard roof.

The avenue front harmonizes with the Twenty-third street front, and consists of corner pavilions, with a recessed "curtain" between, enriched by pilasters. The first story will be principally devoted to stores, three large ones on the street and four on the avenue. The main entrance on the southwest "curtain" will be ornamented and made prominent by a Doric portico. In the front of this will stand two Masonic columns 20 feet high, and these, with the allegoric statues and the arms of the Grand Lodge on the fifth story, will form the only insignia of Masonry on the temple's exterior. The main entrance leads directly, by a flight of broad steps, to a large corridor in the second story, 20 feet wide by 66 long and 30 high.

From this immediate access is obtained, on the east side, to the Grand Lodge-room, 84 by 90 feet, and on the other side to the parlors and offices of the Grand Lodge officers, and to the fireproof archive-room and other apartments. The grand hall is arranged to comfortably seat the Grand Lodge of the State, which numbers about 1500 members, and has, besides, a gallery across the west end, which will accommodate 150 more, and will be specially convenient for the orchestra on musical occasions. The Grand Master's throne will be in a recess at the east end, with convenient retiring and accommodation rooms on either side. The main stairway leading to all the upper stories is at the north end of the entrance corridor. The landing on the third story, 21 feet 6 inches high, gives access at once to a reception hall, 20 by 68, opening on the east side to three Tylers' rooms, connected by convenient ante-rooms with three Blue Lodge rooms, each 62 feet long. West of the reception room is a large banquet hall, with stewards' rooms adjoining. In the fourth story, which is 21 feet high, and arranged precisely like the third, there will be two Blue Lodge rooms, and one Royal Arch Chapter room, arranged with new and ingenious conveniences. The fifth story will be wholly devoted to the use of the Knights Templar, and the Commandery Hall will probably be in all respects the finest ever constructed. The building will be heated by steam, thoroughly and scientifically ventilated, and of the most fire-proof construction, and will, of course, be amply supplied with all the conveniences of first-class modern houses. An elevator, placed conveniently to the main stairway, and to the private stairway on Sixth avenue, will traverse the building from the ground to the fifth story, and, in case of need, it may be entirely cleared of its occupants in five minutes. The architect, Napoleon Le Brun, has planned the structure with the utmost care and with commendable taste, and it is not easy to see how it could be improved. Its cost is estimated at $450,000, and one-third of this sum is already in the hands of the trustees. It is hoped that Masonic zeal and generosity will compass its completion within two years. Some just idea of its sky-pointing majesty may be gathered from the fact that its massive central dome will tower 45 feet above the topmost point of Booth's magnificent theatre, directly opposite.

At least 15,000 Master Masons, in dark clothing, high black hats, white linen aprons, and white gloves, will form at 8½ A. M., in ten divisions, upon the streets between Thirteenth and Twenty-third, west of Fifth avenue, and at 9 o'clock precisely will march twelve deep, with ten bands of music, in review before the Grand Lodge, up Madison and Fifth avenues to Forty-sixth street, and down Sixth and Fifth avenues to Twenty-third street. Upon the arrival of the procession, at or about 11 o'clock, the corner-stone will be laid by James Gibson, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York. The oration will then be delivered by the Rev. Elbridge S. Porter, a prominent Williamsburg minister of the Reformed Church.

Fully 150 lodges, averaging 106 members each, have pledged themselves to parade, and several of the oldest city lodges, which have not taken part in a public procession for many years, will march to-morrow. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, the pioneer lodge of the State, will carry the Bible that was used when George Washington received his Masonic initiation. Nearly all the Metropolitan lodges will appear, besides three lodges from Philadelphia—Lodge No. 2, Vaux Lodge, No. 393, and Mozart Lodge, No. 436.

Reception of the Philadelphia Lodges.

The members of Vaux Lodge, No. 393, and Mozart Lodge, No. 436, numbering about 300 persons, arrived at the foot of Cortland street, on a special train from Philadelphia, last evening. The Knights of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of this city marched down Broadway to receive them. The fine appearance of the Knights and the orderly manner in which they marched were much praised. The visitors were cordially welcomed, and after the line was formed they were escorted up Broadway to their respective hotels. The members of Vaux Lodge were guests of the Knights at the Metropolitan Hotel; the members of Mozart Lodge stopped at the Astor House.

The Grand Officers F. and A. M. of the State of Pennsylvania accompanied the members of Vaux Lodge as guests.

Later, Lodge No. 2 of Philadelphia arrived at Pier No. 1 by the Camden and Amboy boat. The members of Morton Commandery, No. 4, received the visitors and escorted them up Broadway to Maillard's, where the members of St. John's Lodge entertained them with a collation.

Later in the evening Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia was entertained in hospitality and brotherly love at the same place by Kane Lodge, under the auspices of General Roome. Among the guests was Past Grand Master Vaux, late Mayor of Philadelphia.

After the banquet Mozart Lodge serenaded Grand Master R. W. John Anthon and J. W. Buck, District Deputy Grand Master, at the Coleman House.

THE NEW RAILROAD WAR.

Drawn Swords and a Big Fight in Prospect—A Regular Railroad Rumpus—Everything Fixed in "Erie" for a Ten Years' Siege.

The announcement in the morning papers of yesterday that a renewal of hostilities had resulted between the railroad magnates, Fisk and Gould, representing Erie, on the one hand, and Cornelius Vanderbilt on the other, created much comment on the "street," *i. e.*, Wall street, and much interest was manifested to learn the precise nature and extent of the issue. The effect, however, of these reports on the stock represented by the contending factions was insignificant, and many profess to believe that the contest will be of brief duration, as there is no question of the fact that each of the respective "tubs" can "stand on its own bottom."

With a view, however, to learning the exact facts in the case a reporter paid

A VISIT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT

to ascertain his version of the causes which led to the present conflict and the proposed course to be pursued by the New York Central. He was politely received by the Commodore, who said that he did not wish to enter into any newspaper controversy, and in the course of a somewhat general conversation stated his position substantially as follows:—

The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railways had entered into an arrangement seven years ago, establishing similar rates of passenger and freight charges, which had been strictly adhered to by the New York Central, but had been repeatedly deviated from by the other roads. It had been found utterly useless to make any compact or arrangement with the controllers of the Erie, for the reason that they would violate any and every such compact within twenty-four hours after making it. The only course now open for the Central to pursue was to reduce rates to such a point that it would be impossible for the competing lines to underbid them. This he proposed to do. He said that the New York Central, running through the best section of country in the United States, was worth every cent of the par value of its stock, and the directors proposed to pay their stockholders. The Central would hereafter be run simply on its own merits as an independent and competing line, and he thought it was able to cope with any and all possible combinations. If it could not he would vacate his position as president. This was the simple business-like position of the road, and the talk of a "war" and the sensational articles appearing from day to day in the newspapers looked very like an attempt to "bear" the market. If that was the object he would only say that he had all the stock he wanted and no more; he neither wanted to buy or sell, and what he had he was able to carry. In regard to the parties who were running the Erie Road—Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk—he did not think he could gain any honor by noticing them in any way or encouraging an idea in the minds of the uninitiated that they were engaged in a war with him.

THE ERIE SIDE OF THE STORY.

Subsequently a reporter called on Messrs. Fisk and Gould, and upon stating the cause of his visit, and asking Mr. Fisk what course he intended to pursue, he replied in a characteristic manner, "Why, sir, we intend to fight. Vanderbilt has begun this thing, and we intend to come up squarely to the scratch and take care of our road to the best of our ability. He is disappointed at the defeat of his English agents to get control of the Erie, and this is one of his ways of trying to get revenge. There is a meeting of directors now going on, and I will leave you to the care of Jay Gould, who will tell you all about the matter as well or better than I can."

Mr. Gould, although deeply engaged, politely gave what information was desired and said:—I did not know of this contemplated fight of Mr. Vanderbilt until a day or so ago. The first intimation we had of it was on receiving the following

LETTER FROM VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER
R. R. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1870.

JAY GOULD, Esq., President Erie Railway Company:

Dear Sir—The understanding in regard to passenger fares, excursion tickets, and live stock, between Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and New York, having been entirely disregarded by the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads for the past two or three weeks, without consultation with the lines I represent, I am obliged to give you notice that from this date all arrangements between us in reference to the above will cease. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL

was probably partly owing to our running the fast trains on our road. These lightning expresses enabled us to control a large share of the passenger travel west, and probably this was not relished by the managers of the competing road.

With regard to the arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, I may say that everything is so far satisfactory. I telegraphed to Mr. Scott, the Vice-President of the road, the substance of the notice I received from Vanderbilt, to which he sent the following reply:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1870.

JAY GOULD:—I have a similar notice. Don't understand what the gentleman means exactly, though I am perfectly content to abide his award.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.

I then telegraphed to him whether we could depend upon being accommodated by his road, and the answer that came back was as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1870.

JAY GOULD:—Yes, sir; we will treat you right at Mansfield, on the basis stated by McCullough and myself when we saw you in New York.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Pennsylvania Central.

From the above statement it will be seen that we are in a good position to fight in the threatened war. We are crowded with freight, but it must be borne in mind that we have thirty-six steamers running on the lake from Buffalo, which affords us much relief in getting our freight West.

In case this fight becomes too hot we intend to inquire into the question as to whether the other side have not forfeited their charters by violation of them by taking money in their palace cars. Every fare they take in these drawing-room cars is a violation of their charter. They are limited to a charge of two cents a mile. In conclusion we say that we have not inaugurated this war, but as we are in we intend to fight it out if it lasts for ten years.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

—The International Chess Congress at Baden, July 15, will bring together nearly all the most important players in Europe. It is proposed to revive the rules of the game, and make them uniform; and two tourneys are to be held.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Three Men Killed Instantly, a Fourth Badly Burned, and a Fifth Deafened—Strange Appearance of the Remains.

One of those fearful occurrences, says the Chicago *Republican* of Monday, which, from their rarity and suddenness, as well as their inevitableness, fill the observer with a feeling of awe and consternation, happened Saturday about noon.

A party of laborers, nine in number, in the employ of Mr. Kline, a contractor, were working on Saturday about noon on North avenue, when the thunder-storm commenced. The rain came down heavily and they were compelled to desist and seek shelter from its fury. They ran towards a barn near the corner of Milwaukee avenue. One of the men, named Dowling, was standing near the stairs inside the barn. Staack, another laborer, was sitting outside near the northeast corner. Miner was sitting close by the door, and Eiser, Andrew Kennapel, John Schaenfeld, and a man named Schultz were also in the barn, standing near the centre.

Suddenly a brilliant flash, a streak of light along the wall and the floor, the crackling of splinters and a tremendous crash like the bursting of a mine, and Eiser, the principal witness, fell stunned upon the floor. He was insensible for a few moments, but, recovering consciousness, he ran out, terror-stricken, scarcely alive to the surroundings. The drenching rain soon revived him, and he ran back to the barn. Dowling and Miner were lying dead upon the floor, just where a moment before they were sitting in the enjoyment of full health. Running out again, nearly bewildered, Eiser saw Staack stretched upon the ground lifeless. Gradually becoming less excited, he looked round to see if he was the sole survivor of the awful catastrophe, and beheld Schaenfeld, Kennappel, and Schultz together. The last-named man was lying down groaning, the other two standing over him. His legs and thighs were both fearfully burned. Schaenfeld was quite deaf, the shock having temporarily paralyzed the organs of hearing. A number of persons flocked rapidly to the spot, and carried the corpses and the suffering man to the house of Mr. Perl. The barn presented a strange appearance. The bolt struck it at one corner, when the subtle essence passed through to the opposite side, tearing off the boarding and striking down the men, and Eiser says he saw the lightning run along the floor between the men before it exploded. The bodies present no signs whatever of violence. The faces are all calm, placid, and undisturbed, and the dead men wear the appearance of sleepers. Their clothes are uninjured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

There is no essential change in the local loan market to-day, save that the rates are a shade steadier and less dependent upon the temper of the borrowing classes than usual of late. The public attention is greatly absorbed in the discussion of funding and other financial schemes, and in distrust of the future care not to launch out into any very extensive business or speculative ventures until the probable course of Congress shall have been better outlined.

The demand for loans is very light, and the supply fully equal to it. Rates are not materially changed.

Gold is quiet and remarkably steady, all the transactions ranging between 113½ and 113⅝ up to noon.

Government bonds are also dull and weak, in sympathy with gold.

The stock market was active but prices were weak. City 6s were quiet but steady, with sales of the new at 100@100¼.

Reading Railroad was dull and lower, selling as low as 53⅝, closing at 53¾. Pennsylvania fell off, and sold at 58⅛; sales of Camden and Amboy at 120@120½; Little Schuylkill at 43¼; Minehill at 54½; North Pennsylvania at 42; Catawissa preferred at 38¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 30; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½.

Canal shares were neglected. Sales of Schuylkill at 9, and preferred stock at 18⅜; Lehigh was taken at 35⅛.

In the balance of the list little doing. Manufacturers' Bank sold at 30, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122. Shamokin Coal sold at 5, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New. c&p....100⅛	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 18⅜
$500 do...c&p..100⅛	300 sh O C & A R.ls. s60.. 46
$4100 Pittsbg com 5s 75	300 sh Sham'n Coal. 5
$3000 Phila & E 7s.. 92	10 sh Cent Nat Bk. 51
$1000 W Jersey R 6s 93½	12 sh 5th&6th St.b5 38
$500 Sch N 6s '82... 76½	22 sh 13th & 15th St 20
$2200 Leh R 6s..ls. 91	200 sh Reading R...53·81
$4000 do....... c. 91	100 do........ 54⅛
15 sh Manuf Bk.ls. 30	100 do....b60. 53¾
70 sh Ph & E R.... 30	100 do.......c. 53¾
100 do....... 30	100 do........ 53¾
100 do...... 30	100 do.....s10.53·69
15 sh C & Am R.ls.120½	100 do.....b60.53·81
7 do........119¾	200 do.......c. 53¾
5 do........120	100 do.....b60. 53¾
43 sh Lit Sch R..c. 43¼	100 do.......c. 53¾
16 sh Minehill R.ls. 54½	100 do.....b60.53·81
100 sh N Pa R .b60. 42	100 do......b5.53·81
30 do......... 42	100 do......... 53¾
5 sh Penna R..... 58⅛	500 do..ls.b60.53·91
20 do......... 58⅛	400 do ..ls.b60.53·94
189 do......ls. 58⅛	100 do......... 53¾
9 do....ls.c. 58⅛	100 do.. ..b60. 53¾
204 do......ls. 58	100 do.......c.53·69
200 sh Leh N St.... 35⅛	300 do........53·69
200 do.60d.saf30.ls. 35⅛	200 do.....b60. 53⅝
100 do.....s60. 35½	700 do......ls. 53⅝
100 do.....b60. 35⅛	800 do......ls. 53⅝
200 sh Cata Pf.ls.b60 38¾	200 sh Sch Nv..b60. 9
5 sh Far & M Bk.122	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 111½@111⅝; do., 1865, 111½@111⅝; do. do., July, 113⅛@113¼; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do. 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; 6s, 114¾@115. Gold, 113⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118½; do., 1862, 112@112¼; do. 1864, 111½@111⅝; do. 1865, 111½@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113½@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113¾@114; do. 1868, do., 113¾@114; 10-40s, 108⅝@108⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅝@115; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114½@114⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $875@885; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........113⅜	11·20 A. M...........113½
10·20 " 113⅜	11·32 " 113⅜
10·27 " 113⅜	11·40 " 113⅜
10·30 " 113⅜	12·00 M. 113⅜
11·02 " 113⅜	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton. Tanners' Bark is unchanged. Sales of Chestnut at $15@16 per cord.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is in small supply, and commands $2·25.

There is less spirit in the Flour market, but with reduced stocks and relatively higher prices for wheat, holders are not disposed to make concessions. About 1000 barrels were taken by the local trade at $4·60@4·75 for superfine; $4·87½@5·25 for extras; $5·25@6·25 for low-grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5·50@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $7@8·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but less doing. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·35 and 3000 bushels Indiana do. at $1·30@1·35. Rye may be quoted at $1·10 for Pennsylvania and $1·05 for Western. Corn is not much sought after. Sales of yellow at $1·08 and Western mixed at $1·03@1·05. Oats move slowly, with sale of Pennsylvania at 62@65c. for dark and prime light.

Whisky is dull at the decline. Sales of Western iron-bound at $1·07.

—Louisville claims to have more first-class musical talent than Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago combined.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fearful Tornado on the Plains.

Episcopal Mission Destroyed.

American Honors to Victoria.

Failure of the Herring Fisheries.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Northern Fisheries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Commander Henry Wilson, of the Frolic, informs the Navy Department, from Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, May 30, that the ice is disappearing from the North Shore and the fishing season will soon open. Only one American fishing vessel had arrived as yet in that port, but a number of herring fishermen have arrived from the Magdalena Islands, who report the season as a failure. No fish are to be found, owing probably to the large fields of ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which will likely defer the season for catching mackerel. The British flag-ship Royal Alfred was at Halifax and the gunboat Cherub at St. Johns, N. B., and are expected at Charlottetown during the present month.

American Honors to Queen Victoria.

On Saturday, 28th ult., Commander Wilson observed the birthday of Queen Victoria by hoisting the English ensign at the fore and firing a salute of twenty-one guns at noon.

The Captured Counterfeit Plates.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury will in a few days appoint a commission to superintend the destruction of all the captured counterfeit plates now in the possession of the secret service division, amounting to several hundred.

The President to Visit Senator Cameron.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President and family purpose leaving Washington to-morrow evening for Pennsylvania, at the invitation of Senator Cameron, and will return by Monday morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment, and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of General Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. Ferry commented upon the case, asserting that General Babcock had stated that the imprisonment was necessary to prevent him from divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. If the truth of the assertion was shown, General Babcock deserved no longer to be an officer of the United States.

Mr. Sumner—He ought to be cashiered at once.

Mr. Ferry moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Chandler said the man was a troublesome, worthless scoundrel, who, without any sort of authority, had given a certificate to a ship of war to leave a port of San Domingo to prey upon the Dominican Government, and had in various ways co-operated with the rebels. He thought the great mistake of that Government was that they had not executed him.

Mr. Ferry said Mr. Hatch was a resident of the town in which he himself lived, that he knew him, and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan.

After the exceedingly vile language of that gentleman, it was necessary a word should be said in reference to Mr. Hatch. He proceeded to show that the authority for the statement of Mr. Chandler would be shown to be unfounded.

Mr. Sumner considered the question not as a personal one, but as involving the graver question of an attempt by an army officer to negotiate a treaty for the United States, and for that purpose lending himself to a machination to keep an American citizen in prison.

Mr. Nye objected to a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Sumner was chairman, in view of that Senator's assertion that General Babcock should be cashiered at once. That language was unbecoming any man who was to sit as a judge upon the case, as it committed him against the accused in advance of a hearing.

Mr. Sumner said his remark implied a consideration of all the facts in the case.

Mr. Nye moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

The Vice-President, in putting the question, desired to be relieved from making the appointment, but several Senators objected,

Mr. Morton remarking that it had been the invariable custom for the Chair to appoint.

Mr. Carpenter wanted a full investigation, but not by a committee that had prejudged the case. He thought this a fit opportunity for some investigation by the chairman of that committee, the be-all and end-all of that committee, into the wrongs upon American citizens in Cuba.

Mr. Thayer was not to be drawn into a crusade against an officer of the Government upon sinister motives. He felt confident that that officer would come out of the investigation unscathed, and that the charges would be proven unfounded.

House.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to amend the act of May 30, 1862, for the survey and sale of public lands, by providing that money deposited for the survey shall be credited as part payment for the lands. Passed.

Mr. McCrary introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to Keokuk, Iowa, condemned ordnance for the ornamentation of the Soldiers' Monument. Passed.

Mr. Negley introduced a bill in relation to persons imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to establish the collection district of Willamette, Oregon. Passed.

Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the holding of additional terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to amend the supplementary Pension act of June 6, 1866, by providing that persons who lost the sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service, or were so disabled as to require permanent aid and attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of disability, at the rate of $25 per month. Passed.

Mr. Paine introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, six pieces of condemned ordnance, to be placed in the Soldiers' Cemetery there. Passed.

Mr. Negley, from the conference committee on the supply of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fitch, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Washington *Star* summarizing a recent correspondence in the New York *Evening Post* implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stated that, so far as he was concerned, it was an unmitigated falsehood, and the author of it a wicked and cowardly liar. He called upon the Chairman of the sub-committee which had been investigating the subject to state whether any evidence had been presented tending to implicate him in any discreditable manner whatever.

Mr. Butler, Mass., chairman of the sub-committee, said that it was a pleasure for him to say that there was no evidence whatever to implicate the gentleman from Nevada in any improper transaction in reference to Cuba or anything else.

Mr. Fitch added that he did not know and never met the alleged agent in the transaction (N. B. Taylor), and had never met or conversed with anybody connected with the Cuban Junta or with the movement for Cuban independence, until after he had made his speech in the House in favor of the movement, after which he had been called on by a few gentlemen who thanked him for the few words he had said. No man who had called upon him had ever insulted him by insinuating that in the event of the success of that movement he should expect anything but their gratitude and regard. The purpose of the lie was as obvious as the lie itself was base.

In a few days the House was to act on the question whether or not Spain was to be helped to crush Cuba, and it had perhaps been conjectured by the members of the Spanish embassy that if such slanders could be circulated against members some gentleman might be afraid to express his actual sentiment on the subject, so they went to the cost of a dinner or a $5 bill to somebody to send out the first note of slander. He expected that the whole pack would be yelping in chorus next Monday. So far as his own action was concerned he would deem himself recreant to his duties to his manhood if he allowed the cry of a pack of hungry cayotes to swerve him at any time from speaking what his tongue had to say in behalf of a people struggling for liberty.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. Ingersoll, who was entitled to the floor, expressed his regret that the House had limited the debate to-day to 15 minutes on the most important measure that Congress could discuss. He suggested that the hour debate continue to-day and that to-morrow the debate be confined to 15-minute speeches.

Mr. Dawes objected, and stated that at the session last evening when he came into the hall there were but two members present—the gentleman who was speaking and the gentleman who had charge of the bill (Mr. Garfield)—so little interest did members manifest on the subject.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Accidents.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Yesterday afternoon Zedick F. Walker, a carpenter, fell from a house-top to the ground and received injuries causing his death.

Benjamin Grebel, aged 70, a resident of this city, was run over and killed yesterday by a locomotive on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Stemmer's run.

Railway Election.

At the meeting of the directors of the Union Railroad Company yesterday, William G. Harrison was elected President.

Obituary.

Samuel Hindes, a well-known citizen, died last evening, aged 62. He was formerly Sheriff of this city, President of the Board of Police Commissioners during the war, and was very prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

FROM THE WEST.

Omaha City Election.

OMAHA, June 8.—The city election yesterday resulted in the success of three Democratic and three Republican Councilmen, both parties being united on the rest of the ticket. The colored candidate in the Third ward was defeated.

An Alleged Murdered Man Turns Up.

CHICAGO, June 8.—J. Howard Livingston, recently reported as murdered at Oswego, New York, is now in this city.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Tornado and Loss of Life.

OMAHA, June 8.—A terrible tornado passed over the Santee Indian Agency on the afternoon of the 2d instant, completely demolishing the buildings connected with the Episcopal Mission, killing a carpenter and an Indian, and seriously hurting a painter, all of whom were in the buildings at the time.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Fatal Casualty from Lightning.

FONDA, N. Y., June 8.—The school-house at Broadalbin, Fulton county, was struck by lightning yesterday, instantly killing the teacher, Mr. Ripley, and injuring some of the scholars.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks weak. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 107⅛; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 98⅛; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅜.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 7—5 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 92⅝, and 92¾ for account. American securities are firmer. United States five-twenties of 1862, 89⅛; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 91; ten-forties, 86⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18⅛; Illinois Central firmer at 111⅛; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—5 P. M.—Corn, 40s.@30s.3o.

LONDON, June 7.—Linseed Cakes closed firm. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 7¼@1s. 7½d.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 8.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Atlantic and Ageroen, from Cardiff, Wales; brigs Harris, from Matanzas; Black Swan, from Martinique; and Nebo, from Ponce, P. R.

Passed out—Steamship Cuba, for Havana; barks Amazon and Maggie V. Sugg, for Rio; brigs Alice Abbott, for Nova Scotia; Executive, for Caibarien; schrs C. C. Clark, for Old Providence, and Valeria, for Cardenas. Sailed—Ship Britannia and brig Delphine, for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...............JUNE 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........74 | 11 A. M.......81 | 2 P. M........85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Centaur, Foster, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr California, Nicholson, from New London, with oil to Shober & Co. — inst., just after passing through Hell Gate, was run into by schr D. S. Merson, of Fall River; had bulwarks, sides, etc., stove in, and lost bowsprit, and causing the vessel to leak.

Schr H. A. Hart, Peterson, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr N. Holmes, Northrop, from Providence.

Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.

Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, from Annapolis.

Schr L. H. Corbett, Smith, from Alexandria.

Schr Royal Oak, Erickson, from Choptank.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 8.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

D. M. Evans, with lumber, for New York.
J. L. Walters, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
West Branch and Helen and Harvey, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. J. Fosnaught and Col. Bolinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morre.
Reading, Fisser & Co., with lumber, for Jersey City.
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.
R. H. Wingate, with lumber to D. K. Houtz & Co.
Seymour and Blair, and B. N. Shuman, with lumber to H. Croskey.
C. E. Lyman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Gen. Siegle, with lumber to B. Woolverton.
Revenue, with lumber, for New York.
Harry and Purcell, with lumber to E. D. Trump & Co.
E. D. Kennedy, with bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
H. F. Eckart, with lumber, for Elkton, Md.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Asia, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 24th ult.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 4th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NATIONAL BONDS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "hardheadedness" of the Democracy was strikingly illustrated in the platform they adopted in the State Convention in Ohio the other day. The party has, if not really, at all events ostensibly, abandoned those peculiar views about greenbacks which were its boast and glory two years ago, and which furnished so striking an illustration of the way it adapts itself to circumstances. During the war, for instance, no firmer opponents of Government paper currency could be found than Messrs. Pendleton, Vallandigham & Co. They stood, with legs far apart, upon the constitutional prohibition of the issue of any legal tender but gold and silver, and raved over the Chase shinplasters like so many howling dervishes. One might reasonably have expected that they never would have accepted them; that they would never have given up denouncing them; and that, the war over, they would have called night and day for their redemption as a matter of constitutional obligation no less than of national honor.

But the war was hardly over when all opposition to the greenbacks was abandoned. One heard no more of "hard money" and constitutional prohibitions. The Democratic leaders were not only satisfied with the irredeemable paper, but while some of them wanted more of it issued, the rest, so far from wanting to see it redeemed, demanded that it should be used in payment of all the Government obligations, including those which were contracted on the express understanding that they were to be paid in gold. In fact, their performances at this period showed that their opposition to the legal tenders during the war was purely factious; that it had no foundation whatever in principle, and was begun and carried on solely for the purpose of making an uproar and embarrassing the administration.

The plan of paying off the public debt in paper has completely failed; and the attention of the party now seems to be devoted to the task of finding out whether there is not some other way in which the people, who trusted the Government in the hour of its difficulties, can be got at, and outmanœuvred and disgusted, so that the nation shall never be able to borrow at low rates of interest. The Ohio State platform seems to show that the party has found something that will answer the purpose, but it does not seem to have had brains enough to devise anything original, for this last contrivance is one of General Butler's, and was produced in the House by that eminent financier two years ago, for Republican use—but it met with no favor. It consists in subjecting the interest on the bonds to a special tax, over and above the income tax, to which, in common with all other sources of income, it is now exposed. This new tax ought, according to the Ohio Democrats, to equal in amount "the fair average rate of taxation levied in each State"—we presume for State purposes. An effort has been made already to accomplish this through the State Legislatures, which, if successful, would of course have forever put an end to all borrowing on the part of the United States, as it would have left it in the power of any State to prevent any of its citizens deriving benefit from any loan made to the General Government by simply taxing away all the interest. The new plan proposes to have the General Government do the work of killing its own credit by arbitrarily reducing the interest on its own bonds, by retaining a portion of the money under the name of "a tax;" and it really appears as if some of the Democratic politicians believed giving it this name would deceive people as to the nature of the operation. Nobody, however, would be deceived by it. To pay a man the stipulated interest on his loan, and then have a revenue collector stationed at the door to take five or ten per cent. of it from him as he went out, would be simply cheating, and the simplest and most ignorant would know it. It would be neither more nor less than a roundabout and somewhat impudent way of repudiating our lawful obligations.

What is most remarkable about all this, however, is not the moral obliquity on the part of the Democrats which it reveals, so much as its gross stupidity. What does more than anything else to keep the party out of power is the total want of popular confidence in its honesty. The majority does not believe what it says, questions the sincerity of its indignation, and doubts whether it advocates anything from conviction, or has any settled principles, or has any other aim than "to make trouble." Instead of trying to get rid of this bad reputation, by steady adherence through good and evil report to some plan or other, the party hardly ever opens its mouth without confirming it. If it had stuck firmly to its hostility to greenbacks, it would now have the benefit of whatever opposition has recently shown itself in the Republican ranks to the legal-tender policy. If it had stuck firmly to the hard money and good faith doctrine, it would have had the benefit of the aberrations on these subjects which were witnessed among Republican politicians in 1867-8; and if it were now to take up financial reform, pure and simple, it would make no small impression on the minds of a large portion of the public. But nothing seems to attract it which has not a grain or two of what Irishmen call "divilmint" in it. It rarely takes up anything nowadays which cannot be used as a missile. Indeed, the whole party has almost dissolved into a band of "bummers," without order, organization, leaders, or any fixed object beyond the general one of frightening the country, and picking up whatever happens to be lying about, which somebody else is likely to want.

THE FUNDING BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

The new bill for refunding the public debt presented in the House on Monday, has some novel and peculiar features which will be apt to strike the public mind as a financial curiosity, whatever be thought of the merits or practicability of the scheme as a whole.

In our opinion, this ingeniously contrived project is futile, and can serve no other purpose than to amuse the imagination of the country and confirm its low estimate of the financial sagacity of Congress. We should be only too glad to have it succeed; but we know no good reason for supposing that our Government can at present, or for many years to come, borrow money at so low a rate as four per cent. We are perpetually told, indeed, that the English Government borrows at three per cent., which is approximately though not quite strictly true, as the three per cent. consols sell at nine or ten per cent. below par. But the British rate was also three per cent. before our civil war, and nobody then thought of using it as an argument to prove that our Government could borrow at a rate nearly as low. For aught we can see, it would have been just as valid an argument ten years ago as it is now. It certainly would have been, unless it can be shown that the credit of our Government has improved during these ten years of depreciated currency, financial disorder, and accumulated debt. The lowest rate at which our Government was able to secure loans previous to the war was five per cent. It never issued five per cent. bonds, six having been the settled rate; but its six per cent. bonds rose, in 1860, to 121, and some of them were bought up at that price by Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. Federal bonds were never taxed by State or municipal authority nor by the Federal Government itself, so that in that respect the ante-war bonds had the same advantage as those now proposed to be issued. Their only point of inferiority was in having a somewhat shorter period to run. In all other points of comparison the advantage was on the side of the ante-war loans. Our currency was then sound, resting on a specie basis; all the transactions of the Government were in gold; no great strain had been put upon our resources; there had been no talk of repudiation; and the public expenses were less than one-fourth of what they are at present. If the authors of the Funding bill can explain to us why the credit of the Government should be better now than it was ten or twelve years ago, we are very willing to be shown what we cannot discover.

The rate at which a Government in good credit can borrow must bear some proportion to the ordinary commercial rate in the same country. In England, the usual commercial rate is five per cent.; in this country it is seven. The lapse of ten years has made no difference in this respect in either country. Previous to our civil war the rate on Government loans in each country was about two per cent. less than its commercial rate, due allowance being made for the appreciation of the United States six per cent. bonds. It seems absurd to expect that our Government can borrow now at three per cent. less than the ordinary commercial rate. The new Funding bill therefore looks like a piece of Quixotic Congressional buncombe.

The theory on which this bill has been framed is very obvious on its face, namely, that the holders of the five-twenties would prefer exchanging them four for long per cent. bonds rather than have them paid and be at the trouble of reinvesting the money. The scheme therefore proceeds upon the idea that its success depends upon the Government beginning to pay, or at least making the offer to pay, the matured five-twenty bonds at par in gold. To make this beginning, and thus excite the uneasiness of the holders, it was necessary to provide, or make a show of providing funds for this purpose from other resources than the sale of the new bonds. Whatever ingenuity is exhibited in the bill is in its kite-flying provision to scare the bondholders into a belief that the Government will presently be ready to pay them. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to use the surplus gold in his custody in redeeming six per cent. bonds at par; but it would be preposterous for him to do so while their depreciated market value enables him to buy them at a lower rate. The amount of gold which the Secretary has at his disposal is always easily ascertained, and it bears so small a proportion to the whole debt that the bondholders would not feel much apprehension if he should announce a purpose to pay them. A few of them would get something better than the market price of their bonds, and the amount of gold they would receive would be too small to embarrass them much in reinvesting it. The addition of the gold interest on the sinking fund, which the bill also permits to be applied to this purpose, is a bagatelle too insignificant to be considered as part of a grand funding scheme.

But the last section of the bill attempts to help out these lame resources. It makes the Treasury a sort of bank of deposit, to receive and pay out gold; and on the same principle that an ordinary bank can use a large part of its deposits, it is proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury may employ seventy-five per cent. of the gold deposits for the payment of bonds, retaining the remaining twenty-five cent. as a reserve for the redemption of the certificates. This hopeful fetch is the novel feature of the bill. But its ingenious framers are a little sanguine if they expect that the owners of gold will be eager to deposit it with the Government on terms that would preclude their recovery of it if a turn of the exchanges should create a brisk demand for its use. Gold is freely deposited with the Government now, because it all lies safe in the Treasury subject to call. But when the Government uses the greater part of such deposits to pay its own debts, the feeling of security will have vanished, and its owners will be likely to prefer the custody of the banks. If this bill passes in its present shape it will be of no more practical account than a piece of blank paper.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR IN CHICAGO.

Form the N. Y. Herald.

We are not unaccustomed to hear tales of horror from Chicago. They are, in the ordinary language used in newspaper paragraphs, "too numerous to mention." Violations of the marital relations, elopements, stories of bigamy sometimes thrice multiplied, poisonings in the domestic circle—all these things are made familiar to us from the columns of the Chicago papers as the prevailing condition of that Western emporium of immorality, grain crops and vice. The latest piece of news from there, however, which strikes every one with horror and disgust, is the discovery that the students and officials of a medical college have been accustomed to pile up on the roof of their building, as the despatch says, "a vast collection of human remains in a condition of disgusting putrefaction, including bones and flesh of grown persons and infants." The Health Department was appealed to by numerous residents in the vicinity of the medical college, who complained that an intolerable odor pervaded the neighborhood, dangerous to health, and of course destructive of all comfort. When a sanitary officer visited the premises he was assured that the nuisance did not arise from that quarter, but when he insisted upon making an examination the horrible result as above stated was found.

Chicago medical colleges and medical students possibly may not be worse than those in other cities, although this fact tells hard against them, and presents a case of gross outrage upon public health without a parallel in this country. Apart from the shocking indecency of treating human remains in this way, after they had been used for purposes of science, in a sanitary point of view the disposition made of them by the students of this Chicago college were atrocious. It is only another evidence, however—and we say it with regret—that there is great carelessness noticeable in this particular in many of our medical colleges, from which an intelligent consideration for the public health should be supposed to come. The exposure of human remains in public places is not an uncommon complaint with the police. The transportation of the same from dissecting-rooms to distant points by railway and steamboat, packed in boxes and barrels, is an occurrence of which we frequently hear. This is a practice which should be put a stop to. The disposition of these human *debris* in Chicago suggests one of the various but dangerous and most disgusting ways of getting rid of them. The violation of law in robbing graveyards of the dead has long been winked at, because it was done in the interest of medical science, and therefore in the interest of humanity. The rule which permits the unclaimed dead in public hospitals and in the Morgue to be delivered to the medical colleges and schools cannot be objected to; but the public have a right to demand that when the bodies are used for the legitimate purposes designed the remains shall be so disposed of as not to endanger public health or shock public decency. If the discovery of this Chicago outrage shall have the effect of correcting the prevailing evil in this respect, it may be regarded as a public benefit.

THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In New York the property rights of married women are most sedulously guarded, and so is the sanctity of the marriage tie. In Connecticut married women are too often treated as if they had no property rights which their husbands are bound to respect, and divorces are easy and frequent. We do not think the arrangement a good one, and hope, right earnestly, that the present Connecticut Legislature may be trusted to better it.

We do not ask that the laws of New York should be slavishly copied. As we lately had occasion to show, it might be urged by people of a dissatisfied turn of mind that there is some need here for a movement in behalf of men's rights. Certainly, on the theories of equality now so popular, it must be admitted that the laws of New York, in some most important particulars, display a favoritism towards the fair sex far removed from the equal and exact justice of which we hear so much. For ourselves, we are entirely satisfied, however, with the advantages given women over men by the laws of our State; we prefer that they should continue to enjoy them; and we can assure our neighbors that, thus far, they work well.

Connecticut still maintains the old-time property discriminations against women, and denies them the legitimate control of what they may be able to acquire, as well as of what they may become nominal owners of in other ways. While they are charged with the responsibilities pertaining to other property, they are deprived of the corresponding franchises. In recent years, however, there have been frequent efforts—all of which have failed—to obtain such legislation on the subject as would bring the laws of Connecticut into accord, more or less, with the liberal laws of other States, or rather with the even-handed justice now accorded to women elsewhere. But at last there is a prospect that the Legislature will take favorable action upon a bill which will be brought under consideration this week, "for securing the protection of married women in the enjoyment of their property." In its main principle the bill resembles the existing law of this State, though differing from the latter upon several points of detail. The fundamental provision is that the real and personal estate, and all property of any description, belonging to married women, whether acquired by gift, bequest, devise, purchase, or in any other way, shall be her sole and separate estate, notwithstanding her marriage; and that all rents, interest, and income accruing from it or its use, shall belong to her in her own right, exactly as if she were *sole* and unmarried; no part of this property being liable to be taken for the husband's debts or liabilities. The subordinate features of the bill are in reference (1) to a wife's special right to lease or sell her property; and (2) to the life-estate of husband or wife in case of the death of either. If a married woman possessed of real estate desire to lease or sell it, and her husband refuse to unite with her in its conveyance, she may bring the matter before a county court, which is empowered to authorize her to execute the deed in her own name. In case of the death of a husband or wife the survivor is entitled to a life estate in one-third of the property of the deceased—this provision, however, not being allowed to affect ante-nuptial agreements.

In regard to these points of legal detail, and to the authority of courts in the alienation and entail of property, we offer no opinion here. But we earnestly hope there may be no doubt of the enactment at the present session of the Legislature of the leading principle of the bill, by which married women are entitled to the legitimate ownership and control of their own property, and guaranteed those rights which are necessarily associated therewith. As to the intrinsic justice of the principle, there cannot be any doubt. Why should the marriage of a woman deprive her of her rights of property, or the control of her own earnings? Why should a husband be allowed to squander his wife's estate without her consent? Why should he have the power to seize her income against her will? Why should she be held responsible for his liabilities, in the accidents of his life or folly? Why should she not legally own what she properly possesses, and why should she not control what she owns? Let the Legislature of Connecticut do justice to the women of the State!

REPUDIATION AND THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in May, 1868, laid down in its platform the fundamental law of that party. Among the principles thus set forth is a solemn denunciation of every proposition to repudiate the obligations of the Government. "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime," said the convention; and as next to this in importance the platform declares that "it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized."

By way of commentary on this platform, the bill to reduce taxation which was debated in the House of Representatives last week, and finally passed on Monday, receiving the votes of the great majority of the Republican members, begins with repudiation. It repudiates the solemn pledge of Congress and of the Republican party that the income tax should not be continued after the year 1870; and it proposes, in violation of that pledge, to impose that odious, unconstitutional, and unjust tax upon the country for an indefinite period.

Having thus thrown to the winds the pledge of the Government made when the internal revenue system was first devised, and having also trampled under foot that article of the Chicago platform which denounces every form of repudiation as a national crime, the Republicans in Congress proceed by a sort of natural logic to violate that other fundamental principle of their platform which affirms that taxation ought to be equalized. The income tax provided for in the bill is the most unequal that could possibly be contrived. Indeed, it sets out with flouting equality in taxation as unworthy of the least regard. It exempts from taxation all incomes up to $2000 a year, and levies its imposts upon incomes above that sum; while, if the principle of equality, which the Chicago platform affirms, were to be followed, there could be no exemption at all.

It is evident that none of the Republican Representatives who voted for this bill can any longer be considered members of the Republican party. They have set at naught and pitched overboard two of its most important principles; they have made themselves repudiators, and they have voted against equality in taxation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

At a General Meeting of the Company, held June 6, 1870, the following named persons were elected a Board of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year and until others be chosen, viz.:—

President—ANDREW C. GRAY.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel W. Jones,
George Cadwalader,
Joseph Jones,
J. F. Fisher,
John Bohlen,
William Harmar,
H. Pratt McKean,
J. F. Gilpin,
T. A. Biddle,
I. V. Williamson,
Isaac Ford,
Charles H. Hutchinson,
Edwin Swift,
David Scull.

6 6 3t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
29 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES, I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] 211

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Republican Party, "the registering officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on TUESDAY, June 7, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election."

"The annual primary election for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on TUESDAY, June 14, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual places of holding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the Ward Committee of the proper divisions," as required by Rule 7.

The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election; and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers in conjunction with the three members of the Division Executive Committee.

The Convention will meet on the day succeeding Delegate elections, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

The City Conventions as follows:—

Sheriff.—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.
Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth.
Register of Wills.—At Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
Clerk of Orphans' Court.—At Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
City Commissioner.—At Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.
Judicial.—At the new Court-house, Sixth street, below Chesnut.

The Congressional Conventions as follows:—

1st District—County Court-house, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
2d " Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.
3d " American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.
4th " Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Third Senatorial District Convention—At Ton Halle, Third street, above Willow.

The Representative Conventions as follows:—

1st District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickinson.
2d " Andrews', Jefferson avenue and Prime street.
3d " Odd-Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
4th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard.
5th " No. 603 Sansom street.
6th " N. W. corner Merrick and Market.
7th " N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8th " N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
9th " N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10th " N. E. corner of West and Coates streets.
11th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
12th " S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13th " S. E. corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.
14th " S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
15th " Amber and Ella streets.
16th " Town Hall, Germantown.
17th " S. W. corner of Frankford and Unity.
18th " S. E. corner of Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

The Ward Conventions as follows:—

1st Ward—Northeast corner of Third and Greenwich streets.
2d " Washington, above Fifth street, over Post Office.
3d " House of Industry, No. 714 Catharine street.
4th " Fitzwater street, above Eighth.
5th " Market Hall, Second and Pine streets.
6th " Leech's Hotel, Cherry street, below Fourth.
7th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
8th " Locust street, above Twelfth, Schuylkill Hose House.
9th " Northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.
10th " Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
11th " Northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
12th " Fifth street, above Green.
13th " Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
14th " Spring Garden Hall.
15th " Corner of West and Coates streets.
16th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
17th " Northwest corner Front and Master streets.
18th " Southeast corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street.
19th " Ella and Amber streets.
20th " N. E. corner of Alder street and Girard avenue.
21st " Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
22d " Town Hall, Germantown.
23d " S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
24th " Jones' Hall, Lancaster avenue, below Fortieth.
25th " Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26th " Passyunk road and Wharton street.
27th " Odd Fellows' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
28th " Lamb Tavern.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest: ROBERT T. GILL,
JOHN McCOLLOUGH, Secretaries. 5 6 3t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNZA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
621 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
905 *SOUTH STREET,*
1201 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE.*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS,
[UP STAIRS.]

NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smw1m

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by
HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES,
TINNED,
ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning Detectives Cobb, Miller, and Fletcher recovered jewelry, wearing apparel, etc., valued at $600, which were stolen from the house of Mrs. Sophia Nelson, No. 1524 Master street, on the 17th of May last. The property was found stowed away in a house in the lower part of the city. The thief is now in prison in Trenton, N. J., having been arrested on another charge.

—Revenue Detective Brooks and others have seized the contents of the rectifying house of Edward Armstrong, at Twelfth and South streets, including some twenty-eight barrels of whisky. The allegation upon which the seizure is based is the receipt and rectification of contraband spirits, and not making in his books the entries required by law.

—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Frank Harris, aged 23 years, residing in Camden, leg fractured by a car on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; Fred. W. Klepper, aged 30, residing at No. 834 Orchard street, two toes cut off with an axe while working on a raft at Laurel street wharf; Mary G. Riggs, aged 9 years, residing at No. 618 Lombard street, arm fractured by a fall from the second story window of her residence; George W. Huston, aged 15 years, residing at Front and Christian streets, attacked with convulsions, but afterwards recovered.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅝.

—Assistant Attorney-General Field has resigned.

—Further murders by Indians are reported from the Plains.

—Colored people voted in San Francisco yesterday for the first time.

—The Oregon elections passed off quietly. Grover is probably elected Governor.

—The Bank bill is likely to meet with very lively opposition to-day in the House.

—The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report a bill to repeal the tax on gross receipts.

—In the U. S. Senate yesterday, after the close of our report the Indian appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

In the House Mr. Garfield's $95,000,000 Banking and Currency bill was debated until adjournment.

Foreign Affairs.

—Apprehensions of a short cotton crop in India have been quieted by rains.

—A political movement has just been discovered and suppressed at Leghorn.

—The breach in the party of the Left, in the Corps Legislatif, is complete.

—General Melinet has been re-elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A shocking tragedy occurred at half-past 9 o'clock last evening at the residence of Mr. Howard A. Holloway, No. 1308 South Ninth street, below Wharton. Amelia McLaughlin, aged about twenty-six years, employed as a domestic in the family, was shot in the breast and instantly killed by a young man named William Stratton, a gas-fitter, who resided at No. 613 Federal street. It seems that Stratton, who occasionally got drunk, was in the habit of visiting Amelia at the residence of Mr. Holloway for several months, but his conduct was of such a character that he was forbid coming to the house. On a recent occasion he struck Amelia and blackened both her eyes.

Last evening he went to the house, and ascended to the second story, and there had an interview with Amelia. Mr. Holloway was seated at or standing near the front door. Amelia came down stairs and requested him to "let Stratton go away in peace," and then returned up stairs where he was. Presently the reports of a pistol were heard. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventh district, was promptly at the scene, and upon entering the second story front room he discovered Stratton gasping for breath, lying on the floor by the front of a lounge, a seven-shooter near his right hand. Amelia, who had evidently fallen from the lounge upon the end of which she had been sitting, was in a half reclining position in the corner of the room; the bosom of her outside dress was on fire.

Lieutenant Smith immediately drew her out from the corner and extinguished the fire. She was dead. Dr. Edward Guth was sent for, but when he arrived the man was dead. Amelia had been out in the afternoon, but whether in Stratton's company could not be definitely stated by any person present. The family in which she lived speak in excellent terms as to her character. She had lived there about two years. Lieutenant Smith took possession of the pistol with which this tragedy was committed. It is apparently a new weapon, or one that had been but little used. Upon an examination of the body of Amelia two wounds were discovered in her breast. Stratton shot himself in the right temple.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1870.

Miss Montez Again.

The young lady who calls herself the daughter of Lola Montez and the King of Bavaria has been exciting a good deal of attention. For the past two years she has been residing at the Astor House, where it is pleasant to learn she was able to defray expenses that could not have been very small. However, so that she paid her bills and conducted herself with passable propriety, the gentlemen conducting that classic establishment found no fault and expressed themselves satisfied. A day or two ago, however, on a bill being presented, the young lady expressed herself out of funds temporarily and requested a short "wait." Then she is said to have gone up to her apartment and had a fit, in which condition she was discovered by one of the attendants of the hotel. The attentions to which Miss Montez, or Princess Editha, has been subject of late from the Sorosis are quite enough to give her or any ordinary woman an epileptic attack. The young lady originally set out with the design of lecturing on the wrongs of her mother, "the Countess of Landsfeldt." Whether she was right or wrong in thinking that the public would be interested in her view of the matter is a question aside from the subject now in hand. It is certain that the Sorosis and some of the fragments of the Woman's Suffrage Association got around the poor thing, and talked her into attempting a lecture on "Woman's Rights," upon which she was not at all posted. To the improvisation she was thus compelled to make she attributes her failure. The sympathies of the reader will be awakened when he learns that the unhappy young woman is subject to epileptic attacks. Upon her being found in one of these seizures in her apartment she was conveyed to police headquarters, that being considered by the Stetsons a sovereign remedy for diseases of that nature when the invalid has no money. Fortunately for the Princess Editha, however, a lady-boarder at the hotel, who took an unusual interest in her, offered to take her back, watch over, and guard her—and, what is more, defray her expenses—until a council of physicians should decide in her case. The affair has created quite a discussion in the newspapers among those who knew the late Countess of Landsfeldt. As bearing upon this subject, the reader may possibly remember a small book published some years ago entitled the "Story of a Penitent," and purporting to give, through the medium of Dr. Hawks, of the Episcopal Church, a "true story" of the last hours of Lola's life. This little book is both effective and affecting in a religious sense. The trouble is that I have heard the truth of the account denied *in toto* by those who profess to have the fullest knowledge with respect to it. I have been told by one of Lola's most intimate acquaintances that she died in extreme destitution, forsaken by professed friends, and writhing under extreme agony of soul, and that her last words, instead of a humbly-expressed hope of forgiveness, were—well, perhaps it is best not to write what they were, but to throw the veil of charity over every unkind report whose truth we cannot absolutely prove, and to hope, as I do, that her peace was made on the same terms of infinite loving-kindness on which other sinners before this have been made welcome and at home on the other side of Jordan.

Horace at the Hoffman.

Bismarck, whose physician ordered him repose, thought of coming to the United States in order to get it. Deluded man! By such an intention he proved very plainly that he little understood the American institution of interviewing. To this torture Mr. Greeley has recently been subjected From his trip to Nassau he returned quite ill with intermittent fever, and, instead of proceeding to his suburban home to practise what he knew about farming, he took rooms at the Hoffman, arrayed himself in a flannel dressing-gown, and tried hard to exercise patience and stop swearing. The difficulty has been increased and rendered almost insuperable from the fact that the newspaper reporters have flocked around the door of his bedroom, for it is so seldom they have an opportunity of interviewing one of themselves, so to speak, that when the opportunity offers their assiduity knows no bounds. But in Mr. Greeley they find a hard task. He is said to be an extremely difficult case to interview. In the first place, it is next to impossible to gain admission to his presence; and in the second, the only way by which he can be made to say anything worth putting in a paper is to betray him into a momentary fit of spleen. Then, indeed, his shrill soprano whine makes itself heard to some effect, and he exhausts an entire thesaurus of blasphemy of all the choice synonyms by which anathemas can be expressed. As a sick man, he is far from sweet. Were I a nurse he would not be my favorite patient.

Weston's Walk.

In spite of the fact that the hundred miles were so accurately portioned off for Mr. Weston, he has plenty of detractors who are fond of saying that he never walked that distance in twenty-one hours, and that they can prove it. If there is anything that Mr. Weston is to be particularly admired for, it is that he takes pains to keep himself apart from the pedestrian beats who seek notoriety at any cost. As yet he has not taken the trouble to reply to his detractors. Probably he is too busy arranging how to dispose in the most prudent manner of the $1500. His present business of pedestrianism is much more lucrative than his former one. Some years ago, when he used to live at the Savery House, near the Park House, Beekman street, he was a poor book peddler. His daily tramps were then wearisome enough, I ween, and he had no suspicion that he would ever become a champion walkist.

Wasting Public Money.

Mr. Fisk gives us music for the million on Sunday evenings at his Grand Opera House, and a number of equally charitable people propose erecting baths for the million at various eligible points throughout this city. Apropos of this intention and of the design of the city authorities to aid them in the matter, a member of the Common Council arose yesterday, and in an elaborate speech announced it as his opinion that for the city to bear any portion of the expense of public baths was a shameful waste of public money. That member is evidently not of the opinion that cleanliness is next to godliness. In spite of his denunciations, the bath-houses are going up, and this summer the as yet unwashed majorities of Gotham expect to become cuticularly clean.

ALI BABA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES............4·29 | MOON SETS..........1·29
SUN SETS.............7·29 | HIGH WATER.........9·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	May 24
England	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	May 25
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	May 25
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 27
America	Havre	New York	May 28
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	May 28
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 28
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 28

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 8
China	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	June 9
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June 9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 11
Parana	New York	London	June 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 11
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	June 11
France	New York	Liverpool	June 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 15
America	New York	Bremen	June 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 10
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 11
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	June 11
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 14
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Cairo, Vance, Wilmington, N. C., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Whirlow, Washington, D. C., Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr N. Holmes, Dixon, Wickford, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Paxson, Nantucket, do.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Rhody Shannon, Dilks, Boston, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Cambridge, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr O. H. Tolly, Goslee, Jackson, N. C., via Baltimore, Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Annie Ely, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Quartirman, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kate Peters, Miss J. E. Rogers, Mrs. Haup and child, Mrs. C. C. Perry, Mrs. Thos. Malory, Mrs. Harry Pennington, Mr. H. Webb and wife, Dr. E. R. Mayer, Messrs. J. Morgan, B. Donman, W. G. Peters, S. Nandar, B. F. McGrain, Hugh McLane, F. Le Stronger, M. Kannaught, Thos. Harling, H. Higgins, D. Taylor, Wm. Duffy, Wm. Schiedt, F. Mousler, M. Rose, John Kane.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 7.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, with coal, for New York:—

N. Bottsford, M. E. Hannigan, Flying Fish, Estella, A. Toms, and N. Childs. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 7.—By steamtug America—At the Brown, ships Royal Charlie and Astronom; at the Ledge, bark Carrie Wright. The bark Masonic lay at New Castle last night; at the Shears, ship British America and bark Columbia.

The fleet reported for the last few days is still in the harbor; also, two small tugboats, unknown.

Wind light from SE. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Coromandel, Calhoun, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Ship . C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Deal 24th ult., and sailed 25th for Antwerp.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 6th inst.

Bark Lizzie Fox, Clark, hence, at Corunna 10th ultimo.

Bark William, Cole, hence, in Dunkirk Roads 25th ultimo.

Bark Vingolf, Olsen, hence for Cronstadt, in the Sound, Elsinore, 21st ult.

Bark Tropic Bird, Letteney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.

Bark Æolus, Berding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 23d ult.

Bark Mary Cook, Farfor, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult.

Bark Everhard Delius, Herboth, hence for Bremen, off Dungeness 23d ult.

Bark Carrie Wyman, McGilvery, at Havana 31st ult., for north of Hatteras.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, at Naples 20th ult., from New York.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, from Fayal for St. John, N. B., was spoken 12th May, lat. 41 N., long. 28 W.—so reported. The R. G. W. D. was at Fayal 2d May, in distress.

Brigs Frontier, Morgan; Edith, Putnam; and Ida L. Ray, Ray, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Schr Gun Rock, Burgess, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Schr Palos, Shackford, hence, at Salem 5th inst.

Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, hence, at Providence 5th instant.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 3d inst.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, hence, at Newport P. M. 4th inst.

Schr Lebannah, Delay, from Providence for Philadelphia or New York, at Newport P. M. 4th inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 4th inst. for Providence.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Rockport for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 3d inst.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 3d inst.

Schr Henry Russell, Mehaffey, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Daboll Fog Signal at Execution Rocks being out of order, one of Anderson's patent Fog Trumpets, large size, will be used as a fog signal until repairs are made, and at all times in future, when necessary, captains of vessels are cautioned to listen for the fog trumpet when they do not hear the regular signal.

New York, June 4

A new Buoy has been placed to mark Spear's Ledge, on the southwest side of Rockland Harbor, Maine, bearing as follows:—West house at Old Fort, S. by E. ½ E., about ½ mile. Eastern end of railroad wharf, W. ½ S., 1½ miles. To be left on the port hand going in.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, att he Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 4 sw 1m] PUBLISHER.
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

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COMBINED ADVANTAGES
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Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..........2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..........$524,365·1

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT Street,
6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

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WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
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JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
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CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5 Secretary.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

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Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

THE DYING AGONIES OF A FREE-TRADER.

A LEADING editorial in the leading organ of the free-traders, the New York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, demands that a new attempt shall be made to inflict on the nation another four years term of David A. Wells. This faithless official, while pretending to act as Special Commissioner of Revenue, has suppressed and manipulated American statistics in a manner so pleasing to the supporters of British interests that they naturally desire his retention in office, and cherish the hope that by the continuance of his misrepresentations the American people will at last be persuaded to restore the industrial dominance of their grasping rivals. No man in the United States has labored so zealously and so unscrupulously to destroy the manufactures of this country, to restrict American energy to agriculture and commerce, and to create a few merchant princes on the thraldom of a countless host of impoverished farmers. His retention of office up to this time is a wrong only partially atoned for by the fact that on the 30th of the present month his position expires by limitation and by the general understanding that after that period he will have a full commission to serve in a private capacity the foreign interests which he has been endeavoring to promote under the mask of an American official. For practical purposes, we might as well accept a scion of Queen Victoria as our President as permit a man of Wells' stamp to act as Commissioner of Revenue, and this fact is now being so well recognized at Washington, that while Congress has failed or refused to provide for the extension or re-creation of the office in question, the President, according to the story told by the *Post*, has fully concurred in the wisdom of this policy, or, in other words, has told Mr. Wells in polite but emphatic language that he rejoiced in the approaching opportunity to dispense with his services. With any ordinary individual these stinging rebukes would end the chapter, but the *Post*, acting in the interest of Wells, insists that the office shall be extended by Congress, and that the responsibility shall be thrust upon the President of refusing to reappoint the pet of the free-traders. It even goes so far as to threaten dire vengeance on the administration on account of the attitude it has assumed towards its faithless subordinate. There is a special fitness in the resort to this British bluster to accomplish the object in view. It needs no prophet to foretell that General Grant is not the man to be bullied by it, but the record of Wells' treachery would scarcely have been complete if the tactics of his foreign masters had not been resorted to, as a last desperate expedient, to insure his retention in office. If we are to have a political war about free trade and protection, we could not wish a better issue than that which the *Post* proposes to raise. The people abhor treachery in all its forms, and nothing is more repulsive to them than treachery like that committed by Mr. Wells.

THE CENSUS.

IN another column we publish a communication from a well-known citizen protesting in very indignant terms against the inquisitorial queries that the census-takers are authorized to make. The objection that everybody has to answering questions about private family and business matters is an occasion of difficulty every time a census is ordered to be taken. A majority even of the most intelligent men and women in the country are unable to understand what possible use such information can be to anybody; and even when the full importance of the census is understood, there are few who are willing to answer freely and unreservedly all the questions that are propounded. This repugnance is perfectly natural, and Congress in passing a census law should endeavor to make the queries as little objectionable as possible; and it is especially important that the census-takers shall be polite and good-humored, and endeavor to obtain the information they require without giving offense.

The present census is designed to be much fuller than any ever taken before, and many of the questions are well calculated to create considerable irritation. The communication to which we refer undoubtedly expresses the feelings of a great many persons; but it should be taken into consideration that the census is only taken once in ten years, that the details are carefully kept from the public, and that the aggregate information obtained is really of the greatest value not only to statesmen, business men, and others who have occasion to consult statistics, but in a thousand different ways to all classes of society. It is only by means of a careful census that we can gain any accurate knowledge of the increase of the population, the relative importance of the great business interests of the country, and a multitude of other things that contribute to the prosperity of the nation. Every citizen in a free country like this has a direct interest in making the census returns as complete and accurate as possible; and although it may be disagreeable to reply to some of the queries propounded, it should be remembered that the census is taken for a really wise and good purpose, and it is much better for individuals to submit to a slight inconvenience than to vitiate the correctness of the returns by refusing to answer or by answering incorrectly.

No proper comparison can be made between the census and the income tax law. By the latter every citizen is compelled to make a detailed statement of his most private business affairs, with the knowledge that there is nothing to prevent the public from being made acquainted with his exact financial status. The income tax law courts publicity, and Congress has absolutely refused to order the returns to be kept from the curious, the plea being that the Government was thereby, in a measure at least, protected from fraud. With regard to the census, on the contrary, there is nothing to be gained by the publication of items, and the census-takers are accordingly especially instructed to keep private the information they obtain. It is of no consequence to the Government what the respective ages of Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Robinson may be, how many children they may have, how much their personal or real estate may be valued at, how many operatives they may employ, or any other such matters, but the aggregate of such information is of real value, and the majority at least of the questions asked by the census-takers are both wise and necessary. If the census were to be taken every year it might with propriety be considered a nuisance, but as it only annoys us once in a decade, it is the duty of good citizens to submit to the annoyance and to cheerfully aid the Government officers in their difficult and unpleasant task.

WHITTEMORES LAST CRIME.

GENERAL BUTLER has received a despatch from the notorious Whittemore, informing Congress that the cadet-peddler has been re-elected by 8000 majority. We have already in these columns, alluded to the question soon to be raised in the House by the appearance of Mr. Whittemore to be qualified as a member. If Mr. Whittemore was to be tried before a judicial tribunal for the offense of which he stands confessedly guilty, his punishment would not only be fine, or imprisonment, or both, but an act of Congress declares that he must thenceforth be ineligible to any office of honor or profit under the Government. If Whittemore's guilt was a matter of doubt, Congress might hesitate to reject him on the face of an apparent endorsement of his constituents; but the proof of his guilt was so overwhelming that he made no defense, and even admitted the sale of the cadetship and the receipt of the consideration, and escaped an almost unanimous expulsion by a cowardly resignation.

Another question of grave moment may demand the attention of Congress in connection with the case of Mr. Whittemore. Congress has assumed to decide elections in South Carolina against the verdict of the ballot-boxes, and without the stereotyped pretext of fraudulent voting or dishonest returns. It is not questioned that the qualified votes, honestly polled and as honestly computed and certified, defeated Messrs. Hoge and Wallace, now sitting as members from the Third and Fourth districts of that State. They were admitted because it was proven, or alleged to be proven, *that more than enough of legal voters were intimidated from voting for Hoge and Wallace to have elected them.* By this bold assumption of power over the management of local elections, Congress admitted two Republicans from South Carolina, against whom popular majorities of about 4000 each were given. If Congress can thus supervise the mere political machinery of elections, a feature that presents itself in Whittemore's re-election demands its careful scrutiny.

We have before referred to the corrupt ring of adventurers that now rules South Carolina, and has made Republicanism a term of reproach with every honest citizen of that State. After Whittemore was driven from the House, he demanded from his fellow plunderers a re-election to vindicate himself. Governor Scott had but to take the stand demanded by every consideration of official and personal integrity, and Whittemore would have been driven from South Carolina as he was from Washington. But he could not strike at the disgraced Congressman without striking at himself.

Congress has decided that either laws or individual action calculated to intimidate legal voters vitiates a majority, if employed in furtherance of that majority. Will it now inquire into the laws and acts of officials of South Carolina, by which the defeat of Whittemore was rendered impossible, regardless of the vote cast by the people? If the Republicans in Congress do not vindicate the name of the Republican party from complicity with the systematic corruption and lawlessness of the banded thieves in South Carolina and other Southern States, Republicanism will become a hissing reproach both North and South, and the better elements of the nation will accept any form of opposition to overthrow the adventurers who cloak the most shameless wrongs under the shadow of the Republican party. Let Congress meet this question now with a promptness and determination that will demonstrate to the nation that it can have no sympathy or fellowship with the political highwaymen who are now roaming through official channels in the South, in the name of Republicanism; and the Republicans in the North, and the Republicans in the South, will be saved from the defeat that must inevitably follow open disgrace. Let Whittemore be met at the threshhold and sent back, because he left a criminal, and returns doubly criminal by the frauds he employed to effect his pretended re-election, and honesty in the South will take courage and bring forth good fruits, and Republicanism everywhere will be vindicated from complicity with the vampires who have so basely prostituted Republican power in the Southern States.

"THE EPISCOPAL REGISTER."—Messrs. McCalla & Stavely, Nos. 237-9 Dock street, have commenced the publication of a new religious weekly journal with the above title. It will be devoted to the advancement of the interests of the Episcopal Church and to the accurate and careful narrative of the current events in the Church's history. One of its prominent features will be a weekly selection from the leading editorials of the other Church papers, so that its readers will be informed upon the various views that are entertained with regard to matters of interest.

The *Register* will be evangelical in its tone—by which we understand that it will incline to the Low Church side of Episcopal polities—but it will not be a party paper, and it will consider itself free to criticize all sides. The *Register* is a handsome sheet, and the initial number is filled with interesting original and selected matter relating to the religious topics of the day. The subscription price is $2 per annum.

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CHARLES BLASIUS,
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WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
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☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.
A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of
STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.
Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

☞ STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY connected with the ZION P. E. CHURCH, at Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 10. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. Music in attendance. 6 8 2t*

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with a collection of Paintings by
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The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
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"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
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"What's the matter with the man?"
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Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of
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They have a very full line of
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NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
Complete Table Outfits
In plain practical designs and matching throughout
At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.
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From No. 804 Chesnut street to
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Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

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"Three Brothers" Cigars,
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Blue Kid Gloves, Embroidered backs.
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Parasols, 50 cents to $6·50 each.
100 Children's Parasols at a job price.
5000 Fans—Fans 10 cents to $5 each.
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All the new styles Fans—fine Fans.
100 dozen regular-made Hose, 24 cents.
Hosiery guaranteed cheaper than the cheapest.
5000 yards Hamburg Edgings, good styles, cheap.
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Largest stock of Gloves in the market.
Corsets, 85c.; Corsets, $1; Corsets, $1·50; Corsets, $1·75.
Piques, Piques, Piques, best 50c. Piques offered.
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Important Sale, commencing Monday, June 6, 1870,
PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN HIS STORE,
WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,
At a Great Reduction in Prices.
Stock must be sold before July 1. Goods reduced to one-half former prices.
1000 Ladies' Suits at $10·00.

TO RENT, FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Also, STORE ROOM, 20 by 160, and BASEMENT, 45 by 230 feet.
6 4 4t

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE MARKED DOWN THE PRICES
Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits, etc., and are now offering them at
ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS
Than previously sold at this season,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.
1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.
1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.
Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap.
6 4 smwf4t

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE SEAT OF EMPIRE.

By Charles Carleton Coffin, ("Carleton,") author of "Winning His Way," "Our New Way Round the World," etc. 1 vol. 16mo. With original Illustrations and an excellent Map. $1·50.

This book sets forth the geographical and topographical features, the resources, attractions and future prospects of the vast region west and northwest of Lake Superior. It contains full and reliable information in regard to soil, climate, productions, present and prospective railroad facilities, which renders it a most valuable handbook for emigrants seeking homes in the West.

The book has an excellent Map, prepared from the surveys of the U. S. Topographical Engineers and the Royal Engineers of England, showing the entire railway system of the country north of Southern Virginia, from Nova Scotia to California, including the Union and Pacific Railroads, and the Northern, now under construction.

II. THACKERAY'S NOVELS.

Illustrated Library Edition.

Volume 6, including
HENRY ESMOND, AND LOVEL THE WIDOWER. With 14 illustrations by DuMaurier and the Author. $2·00.

This volume completes the Illustrated Library Edition of Thackeray's Novels, in six handsome volumes, uniform with the Illustrated Library Editions of Dickens, Scott, and George Eliot.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
1t BOSTON.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Huguenots" by the Richings Troupe.

The performance of Meyerbeer's opera of *The Huguenots* last evening by the Richings troupe, for the benefit of Mr. Behrens, was a very decided success, notwithstanding the important fact that most of the singers were not equal to the task of rendering the difficult music in the most perfect manner. Fair results were achieved, however, by good discipline and by the evident determination of each of the artists to do his or her best. The most palpable deficiency was in the numerical strength of the chorus. In all of Meyerbeer's operas there are grand scenes that require a crowd of personages on the stage, and it is impossible to produce some of his most striking effects with the limited number of supernumeraries that are commonly introduced. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that a single performance of an opera of this kind by a travelling troupe will be given with all the accessories of the Grand Opera House at Paris, and as the choruses were for the most part sung in really good style, it is a more gracious task to dwell upon the undoubted merits of the performance than upon its obvious and to a certain extent unavoidable defects.

Whatever comparisons may be made between Mrs. Bernard and other singers, she is without doubt the very finest lyric actress now before the American public. Whatever she undertakes is done intelligently and in a genuine artistic spirit, but in some of the higher *roles* of the lyric drama she displays a tragic power that a very few years ago her warmest admirers did not credit her with possessing. The part of "Valentine," which she sustained last evening, is one that demands both power and delicacy. Meyerbeer is not only a master of bold and striking stage effects, but in all of his operas, and especially in the music allotted to his heroines, there is much fine shading that any but a singer of decided ability will fail to interpret adequately. Mrs. Bernard is one of the few artists who have attempted the *role* of "Valentine" in this city who appears to fully appreciate this characteristic of Meyerbeer's music, and her performance last evening was entirely worthy of the cordial applause bestowed upon it. In the scene with "Raoul," in the fourth act, and in the great scene of the last act, her abilities as an actress and as a singer were displayed to the best advantage, and had the opera been even less creditably presented in other respects, it would still have been well worth witnessing merely for the sake of Mrs. Bernard's personation of the heroine.

Mr. Drayton, who is the only member of the troupe that equals Mrs. Bernard in ability, had a congenial *role* in that of "Marcel," the Huguenot soldier. Mr. Drayton, when he appeared here at the beginning of the season, made his mark as an artist of first-rate ability, and the splendid manner in which he represented the stern old fanatic last evening more than ever confirmed him in the regards of the public.

Mrs. Bowler, who appeared as "Urbain," the page, gave a very satisfactory performance, and, taking the limitations of her *role* into consideration, she fairly divided the honors of the evening with Mrs. Bernard and Mr. Drayton.

The part of "Sir Raoul" was beyond the powers of Mr. Bowler, as it was evidently out of the line of his sympathies. He is entitled to credit, however, for a careful and conscientious effort, and the same may be said of Mr. Henry C. Peakes, who appeared as "St. Bris." Mrs. Drayton, who was a favorite here some years ago when she appeared with her husband in parlor operas, has not sufficient voice for such a building as the Academy of Music, and she did not make any very decided impression as "Marguerite de Valois," and Mr. Bernard, who occasionally sings an air with taste and experience, but who is not remarkable otherwise, was so totally out of place as "Count de Nevers" that his performance scarcely need be criticized.

The orchestra was largely increased, and under the able leadership of Mr. Behrens it did its part in a manner worthy of favorable mention.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *The Bohemian Girl* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. A. S. Pennoyer. This occasion will be made interesting by the appearance of Miss Emma Howson in the *role* of "Arline." Mr. Pennoyer has been connected with the Richings troupe as business manager ever since its establishment, and as he is now about to retire we hope that his friends will endeavor to make his last benefit a success.

To-morrow evening Mr. Henry Drayton will have a benefit, when *The Huguenots* will be repeated.

On Friday Mrs. Bernard will be the recipient of a complimentary testimonial tendered her by the directors of the Academy of Music. Wallace's opera of *Lurline* will be given for the first time in this city, and, in view of Mrs. Bernard's labors for the establishment of English opera and her personal merits as an artist, her friends in Philadelphia should aid in making her benefit a substantial testimonial of their esteem for her.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE ARCH Bryant's Minstrels will present an attractive programme of Ethiopian comicalities.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS COATS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS PANTS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS VESTS FOR MEN, $1.
BUSINESS SUITS COMPLETE, $7.

WE REALLY HAVE GOODS WHICH ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT THESE LOW PRICES—THEY ARE GOOD AND SERVICEABLE. WE SELL NOTHING WHICH IS NOT.

WE HAVE ALL GRADES OF READY-MADE GARMENTS ABOVE THESE PRICES, UP TO THE FINEST AND BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. ALSO, IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 18, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.

Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.

The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21·50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7·00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8·00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9·50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3·50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4·00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1·00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1·00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE RAW WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

THERE is no doubt that Rockhill & Wilson do the largest clothing business of any clothing house in the city. Their stock of clothing to-day amounts to five hundred thousand dollars. The capacity of their store is ample to accommodate their customers by the thousands. On Saturday last might be seen over one hundred customers making purchases at one time on the first floor, while their upper rooms were crowded with gentlemen and ladies, leaving their measures for the little boys and their fathers. It is impossible for us to refer to any particular houses to prove the amount of our purchases, as we are not confined to any particular house, but make them where we can buy the cheapest. Therefore we are enabled to put down all competition. Some have made an effort to compete with our All-Wool Cassimere Spring Ten-Dollar Suits, but have made a miserable and ineffectual failure, and always will, as we have control of the market for the goods of which they are made.

A FOOD TREASURE FROM THE SEA.—Editors, physicians, and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country seem to have investigated the merits of the SEA MOSS FARINE (made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEWARE OF TOOTH POISONS vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, fragrant SOZODONT. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvellous.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most favorably known all over the country. Unsurpassed in its management, it has few equals in extent, or in its thousand contrivances for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Crockery, Wooden Ware, etc.

NO ONE now attempts to compete with the great Clothing Establishment of Wanamaker & Brown, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets,

Well known as

Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.

It surpasses all others.

1st—For its immense and complete Building;
☞ Please compare with any house of the
☞ Kind in the United States.

2d—For its immense assortment;
☞ Larger than in most all the other Houses
☞ Combined.

3d—For its Vast Sales.
☞ Some have been curious enough to ex-
☞ amine Government returns and amazed
☞ To find our sales four times as great as
☞ Other large houses.

4th—For its immense advantages in purchasing the materials;
☞ A. T. Stewart & Co., and other large houses
☞ Will certify that we are the largest
☞ Clothing buyers in the U. S.

5th—For selling goods lower than others can afford;
☞ By buying cheaper and making larger
☞ Sales, we can afford to sell for
☞ Lower profits.

6th—For substantial, honest materials and careful make;
☞ We keep close watch on the making and
☞ Sponging, and guarantee satisfaction with
☞ Every garment.

Our Stock at the present time embraces $400,000 worth of Clothing, and we will be glad to show it to any who are credulous or interested, and always take pains to show visitors, whether they come to purchase or not.

☞ *The most popular articles just now are our $8 Suits, valued at $12 elsewhere.*

Coat...$3·50	Coat...$3·50	Coat...$3·50	Coat...$3·50
Pants...2·75	Pants...2·75	Pants...2·75	Pants...2·75
Vest...1·75	Vest...1·75	Vest...1·75	Vest...1·75
$8·00	$8·00	$8·00	$8·00

Cheviot Suits, $9 00, $11·00, $12·00, $15 00, $18·00.
Cassimere Suits, $6·50, $10 00, $12·50, $14·00, up to $25·00.
Black Suits, $15·00 up to $50·00.
White Marseilles and Duck Vests, $2·00 up to $4·50.
A full line of popular Towel Vests.
Blue Flannel Coats.
Alpaca Coats by the thousand.
Linen Coats by the thousand.
Boys' Jackets and Pants all on first floor,
So as to save trouble to ladies.
Children's Garibaldi Suits as low as $2·00.

We will be pleased to show strangers or citizens the great bargains we are now able to give our customers because of large purchases from bankrupt manufacturers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

PROSSER—MORLEY.—On the 1st instant, at the Ebenezer M. E. Parsonage, No. 408 Catharine street, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. WILLIAM F. PROSSER and Miss EMMA F. MORLEY, both of Philadelphia.

WOLCOTT—BAIRD.—May 19, by Rev. John Chambers, JOHN R. WOLCOTT to ANNA A. BAIRD, both of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 6th instant, JOSEPH PENNELL DAVIS, eldest son of John C. and Mary M. Davis, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thirty-eighth and Haverford streets, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

ORR.—On the 7th instant, P. ORR, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Apollo Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1305 Olive street, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RANK.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th instant, JOS. RANK, at his residence, No. 437 N. Sixth street, in the 63d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

SUTTON.—On the 6th instant, JOSEPH R. E. SUTTON. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1124 Beach street, Eighteenth ward, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.

A large assortment of White Goods purchased for cash, at less than Importers' and Auction prices.
White Piques, good goods, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 65, 75 cts.
Corded Piques, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62½c.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 20, 23, 25, 30, 33, 37½, 40, 50c.
Satin Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Plaid and Stripe Organdies, 25 cents a yard.
Plaid Organdies, 25 cents a yard.
8-4 French Swiss, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Swiss Mulls, 12½, 16, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, a job lot, cheap.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
$1·37½ up to $3 a yard.

Black Hernanies.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., $1 per yard.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25 cents a yard.
Striped Grenadines, 37½c. a yard.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50c.
4-4 Percales, 18¾, 20 and 25 cents, etc.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings; Guipure Bands, Pique Trimmings, 18, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75 and 88c. a piece.
Worked Bands, 25c.; Double Bands, for 2½ yards work.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w§ N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Handsome Plaid Sash Ribbons; Plain Sash Ribbons, in blue, pink, cherry, scarlet, green and lavender.
Black Sash Ribbons, 75, 90c., $1, $1·15, up to $1·50 a yard. Narrow Trimming Ribbons.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!

DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED
VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.
SIX BOTTLES, $5.
All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

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B. F. GALLAGHER,
NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,
5 23mwslmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. rp§

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM TREATED SPECIALLY
37 YEARS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
$1000 Paid.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM,
$2000 Paid.

NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
$3000 Paid.

ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM,
$4000 Paid.

RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS,
$5000 Paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can refer to or bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskillful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure, the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of his remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and office, No. 29 South FOURTH Street. Sold by druggists generally. 109ws

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 lm

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.
The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.
Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
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Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
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First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

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Of the newest colors and designs.
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SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES made to order

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Terrible Disaster at Sea—Loss of the Dacian and Fifty-seven Lives.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Mail* prints a telegram from London announcing the loss of the steamship Dacian, between Bermuda and Panama, whereby fifty-seven lives were lost; three only were saved.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Sumner defended the committee from the assault which he said had been made upon it. He said the case was one of an American citizen sweltering in a tropical prison to carry out the machinations of an American officer. He referred to the composition of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as a proof of its integrity, and intimated that the public reports in connection with the subject demanded attention.

Mr. Scott said if information of the conduct of the agents of the President of the United States was needed some other means of obtaining it should be resorted to. If the Senate required further light for its guidance in ratification of the treaty it might obtain it more readily than by this indirect way of assailing the President. He could not agree to that part of the resolution authorizing the sending for persons and papers, because under it the Sergeant-at-arms might be sent to San Domingo for witnesses, when it might be entirely useless to send anything less than a competent naval force for the purpose.

Mr. Tipton took the position that when an investigation like that proposed was asked for by a fellow Senator, he considered it his duty not to cavil as to where examination should be made, but to hear and grant the request.

Mr. Thayer inquired of Mr. Ferry whether he had presented his complaint against General Babcock to the Secretary of State or the President?

Mr. Ferry replied that he had never made any complaint against General Babcock, and did not now make any. He said that the facts he had stated in connection with that officer had come to his notice incidentally, while looking into a case of outrage upon the rights of an American citizen. From evidence in his possession he believed every word of the charges to be true, and he also believed that within a week the Senator from Nebraska would acknowledge their truthfulness.

Mr. Thayer said his friend (Mr. Ferry) had heard only one side of the case, and upon that had avowed his conviction that the charge was true. He (Mr. Ferry) had prejudged the case, and now was anxious to bias the judgment of the Senate. Having been sent out as a commissioner by the President, General Babcock was responsible for his official acts directly to the President. The first duty of the Senator from Connecticut was to give the President an opportunity to have the acts of his commissioner investigated. Why did the Senator ride over the President and bring the matter directly to the Senate? If the President had failed to secure redress after being acquainted with the facts, then the introduction of the matter into the Senate might have been proper. Had the Senator ever asked for any redress for the wrongs complained of?

Mr. Ferry (interrupting) said if the Senator (Mr. Thayer) would only be patient, and wait until the committee was appointed, if appointed at all, all necessary information would be forthcoming. He (Mr. Ferry) had now in his desk the papers bearing upon the point suggested, but did not now desire to consume the time of the Senate by an elaborate explanation. The Senator would ascertain at the proper time that since last December efforts had been made to obtain the release of Mr. Hatch, which efforts were successful some time in May, and he would ascertain that there was abundant reason for the presentation of the memorial of Mr. Hatch to the Senate. His own judgment in view of all the circumstances was, that the course which had been taken in the presentation of the memorial to the Senate was proper and justifiable.

Mr Thayer arose to reply, but yielded the floor, upon request by Mr. Howe, to take a vote, as it was nearly 3 o'clock.

During the debate the morning hour expired, but the regular orders were laid aside informally by an overwhelming *viva voce* vote, in order to dispose of the subject.

Mr. Sumner preferred the reference to a special committee, and suggested to make the number of the committee seven.

The suggestion was accepted by Mr. Ferry, when the motion for a special committee of seven to consider the facts set forth in the memorial of Mr. Hatch was adopted without a division.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Burchard moved to amend by inserting an additional amendment requiring national banks to keep in coin, or in Treasury coin certificates, the interest falling due on its bonds deposited in the Treasury, until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates.

Mr. Coburn thought that this was not the time for any radical change in the currency. All that was asked was an increase of the currency so as to supply a fair distribution of it to those sections of the country that are at present destitute in that respect. The distribution should be on the basis of population. He argued that the first section of the bill did not actually increase the circulation ninety-five millions but only fifty-seven millions; that was owing to a peculiarity in the Banking law.

He declared that no more radical measure of contraction could possibly be adopted than the pending bill, and therefore it could never obtain his assent. His own proposition was to redistribute fifty millions of the present bank circulation, to allow an additional issue of fifty millions, and to reissue forty four millions of greenbacks in place of the three per cent. certificates now used as the reserve in banks. This would save the Government $1,350,000 a year. He favored the adoption of the first section of the bill without any of the succeeding sections, and then the increase of circulation would be only fifty-seven millions, and the South and West would still have less circulation than before the war.

Mr. Hotchkiss said that the committee had had a critical duty to perform, and he would not find fault with the mode in which that duty was performed. He was opposed, however, to the section for an issue of 4½ per cent. bonds. It had no business in a Currency bill, and was calculated to antagonize it with the Funding bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. He approved the sections authorizing the establishment of banks to issue specie-paying notes, regarding it as an approach to resumption. He believed that the currency wants of the West could be met without encroaching on the East. The substance of his view was that the country must have free banking untrammelled by restrictions and only made safe. There was no more danger of redundant currency than of redundant merchandise. All these questions were regulated by laws that were beyond the reach of legislation.

Mr. Townsend could not coincide with the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee in regard to the bill. He was particularly opposed to the fifth section, requiring banks to surrender their six per cent. bonds and to take instead of them four and a half per cent. bonds as a basis of circulation. He conceived it to be a matter of bad faith towards those effective and wonderful institutions. The Government owed it to good faith not to impair the obligations into which it entered seven years ago. It could not afford to be unfaithful. When the Funding bills were consummated the Government would go into the markets of the world and ask that its loans be taken up at a lower rate of interest, and with what show could it do so after such an act of unfaithfulness.

3·15 P. M.—The debate on the Currency bill goes on.

Mr. Garfield has just, by direction of the Banking Committee, offered an amendment striking out the funding sections of the bill. The previous question is to be moved at 4 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.
It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.
Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.
In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

PRIZE MONEY AMOUNTING TO $5,349,562·37, still remains uncalled for in the Treasury of the United States, arising from captures made during the late Rebellion. For information and advice, given cheerfully, free of any charge, apply at once, either in person or by letter, to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & Co., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

BARNBY'S NEW ORATORIO.

A London Composer and a New York Librettist.

Joseph Barnby, of London, is one of the rising composers of the day, and in various classes of vocal music, whether for the parlor or the church, has shown genuine ability. He lately wrote a new work entitled *Rebekah*, which has been produced in London. The *Musical World* says of it:—

"Mr. Joseph Barnby's 'Rebekah' is entitled 'A Sacred Idyll in two scenes.' The libretto, by Mr. Arthur Matthison, of New York, confines itself entirely to the business of Eliezer and Rebekah at the well, and to the meeting of Isaac and his bride, as the latter drew near to the patriarchal camp. Hence there is great unity about the narrative, the thread of which, if it have a thread, can hardly be lost. Mr. Matthison has treated his subject in an imaginative and poetical fashion, idealizing actual facts, as he had a perfect right and was, in some sort, bound to do. Take, as an example, the conduct attributed to Rebekah on hearing the object of Eliezer's mission. Mr. Matthison puts these words into the young girl's mouth:—'My soul this day hath been in joyous tumult, and my heart foretold me ere the night should come glad tidings would be brought unto me. Ofttimes in sleep have visions of thine image blessed me, O beloved! Ofttimes hath fancy pictured to my soul thy hand enclasped in mine, thy loving kiss upon my brow! And freely, gladly to thy love I come.' This is very pretty, we grant, and confirms the romantic notion that 'marriages are made in heaven.' Nevertheless the fact was that when Eliezer presented Rebekah with a golden earring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold (vide Genesis xxiv, 22), the damsel, like a natural and unsophisticated damsel, ran home to tell her mother, thinking no more of Isaac than her parents thought of consulting herself when they made up their minds she should go.

"This, however, by the way; and we have only to add that Mr. Matthison has produced a libretto which answered Mr. Barnby's purpose very well, by giving all needful scope for effect. Addressing ourselves to a study of the music, we expected to note the influence of M. Gounod more or less apparent. Former works by Mr. Barnby clearly revealed his predilection for that showy and shallow French composer, and we are glad to find that it is in this case considerably diminished. As a matter of fact, Mr. Barnby has deserted Gounod for Spohr. Some may declare that the change merely involves looking at the same ideal through a German instead of a French medium; but, at any rate, we congratulate Mr. Barnby on having made it. Spohr, with all his faults, was a master who founded a school of his own, fascinating enough at one time to bid highly for predominance. The influence of Spohr upon the music of 'Rebekah' cannot be mistaken. Mr. Barnby has produced melodies full of sentiment, often full of beauty also; and to these he has wedded harmonies so ornate that the decorations seem to jostle each other for notice. Moreover, he has adopted the thoroughly Spohrish device of incessant modulation and unexpected progressions, which frequently make one uneasy as to whither they will lead. We may take the liberty of counselling Mr. Barnby to go no further in this direction. There are passages in 'Rebekah' which can only pass muster by courtesy; and any further development of the restless search for effect out of which they spring would be certain to do the clever composer harm. We have no space left for a notice of the music in detail, and must be content to point out those numbers which are most characteristic. The two fugues, at the beginning and end respectively, are worked with freedom and boldness enough to secure for Mr. Barnby no little esteem as a scholastic writer. A chorus of damsels (with solo), 'Who shall be fleetest and first,' has a charming effect due to pretty melody and elegant treatment; this number was encored at the performance in St. James' Hall, as was a 'Bride's March,' which promises to meet with favor apart from its connection. One or two of the airs may also be cited as examples of Mr. Barnby's best style—that for 'Eliezer,' 'The Daughters of the city come,' and that for 'Isaac,' 'The soft southern breeze plays around me.' The scoring is throughout admirably done—so far, indeed, nothing could easily be better."

FASHIONS AT THE ENGLISH COURT.

What Was Worn at Queen Victoria's Drawing-Room.

The London journals of the 11th of May report the following brilliant scene as witnessed at Queen Victoria's Drawing-room, at Buckingham Palace, the day previous:—

Her Majesty the Queen entered the throne-room shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family.

In attendance upon her Majesty were:—

The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Clifden, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting; the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Maids of Honor in Waiting; the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Lord de Tabley, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Controller of the Household; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; the Earl of Cork, Master of the Buckhounds; the Earl of Camperdown, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, Groom in Waiting; Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Cowell, Master of the Household; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; Colonel Hon. A. Hardinge, Equerry in Waiting; Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, Groom of the Robes; the Hon. F. W. Stopford and the Hon. Fitzroy H. Somerset, Pages of Honor in Waiting.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a white tulle head-dress, with a long veil surmounted by a diamond crown. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and brooch, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a train of white satin, trimmed with white crepe and tulle, a petticoat of rich white silk, with ruches of crepe and tulle, and a tunic of crepe looped with white flowers. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds with feathers and veil. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia and the Danish Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a train of mauve moire trimmed with satin, a petticoat of rich glace, and a lace tunic trimmed with bows of satin and marguerites. Headdresses—feathers, veil and wreath of marguerites and diamonds. Diamond ornaments, and Orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a white tulle dress trimmed with Isle of Wight lace and pink and white May blossom, over a pink silk skirt. Ornaments—an emerald and diamond cross attached to a row of pearls, and a diamond brooch containing a miniature of the Queen.

UTAH'S UTOPIAN MONSTER.

The Sea Serpent in Bear Lake—A Monster with Fins like Oar-blades.

From the Salt Lake Deseret News, May 24.

Mr. Charles C. Rich, Jr., of Paris, Rich county, called upon us yesterday morning, having recently arrived from Bear Lake Valley.

He informs us that the Bear Lake monster has been once more seen by a young man named Marion Thomas and three sons of Phineas H. Cook. They were on the lake in a boat, fishing, opposite Swan creek, and Brother Thomas saw something on the water which, at the distance, he thought was a duck, and, remarking to the boys that he guessed there was the monster, commenced rowing toward it.

They stood up in the boat, and told him that it was the monster, and besought him to stop his rowing, as they were somewhat alarmed, but he kept on, when they shouted to him to turn his head, and doing so, sure enough about four rods from the boat there lay the monster. The boys were so frightened that they threatened to jump from the boat if he did not stop rowing. They had seen the monster before, and were very much alarmed, but Brother Thomas had never seen it, and was one of the strongest unbelievers in its existence, and it was this skepticism which had impelled him to row, in opposition to their wishes, towards the supposed duck.

He describes its head as serpent-shaped. He saw about twenty feet of its body, which was covered with hair or fur, something like an otter, and light brown. It had two flippers, extending from the upper part of the body, which he compared to the blades of his oars. He was so near it that if he had had a rifle he could have shot it.

We think that this ought to squelch all doubts that may have existed heretofore in the minds of any of our people in respect to the existence of the monsters in Bear Lake. It has had that effect on many of the people there.

Heretofore the testimony of many men of unimpeachable character has been given that they had been eye-witnesses to the existence of these creatures, but none of them, that we are aware of, ever got near enough to describe them with any degree of accuracy; and owing to slight real or seeming incongruities in their descriptions, the Bear Lake monster has been regarded by many more as a myth than in any other light. Brother Thomas was one of this class: but he is now thoroughly convinced that his doubts were groundless; and having had an opportunity of inspecting it so closely as to be able to describe it with some degree of accuracy, we think his testimony, combined with those which have preceded him, should do away with the doubts of the most skeptical.

We should think, after this, that some of the enterprising and adventurous citizens of Rich county would devise plans and means of capturing one of these denizens of their beautiful lake. It would certainly be a great haul, and would be worth considerable trouble.

TENNYSON AS AN ASTRONOMER.

The news that the Poet Laureate has volunteered to take part in the eclipse observations next December, says the London *News*, will doubtless induce many to join the expedition who would otherwise have been willing to leave the matter in the hands of the astronomers. To what department of observation Mr. Tennyson will devote himself, whether the spectroscope or the polariscope will be his chosen instrument, or whether he will hide his bays in the dark chamber of the photographer, remains as yet unknown. It may be that he will be invited by those who are to superintend the arrangements to enjoy the wondrous spectacle of a total eclipse with mind undistracted by thoughts of prisms and analyzers, rack movements, focussing, or collodion films. A total eclipse described by a Tennyson would surely be a marvel of word-painting. Who but a poet could rightly present a scene which has almost made poets of our Hinds and our Airys? The solemn grandeur of the spectacle as the gathering shadows obscure the face of nature, the weird and unearthly aspect of familiar objects, the surpassing beauty of the crown of glory which springs forth around the sun as the moon hides from view the last fine thread of his light—how shall any but the poet of nature adequately clothe these wonders in words? And what compensation would it be to us if, in place of that noble picture which we shall look for from our Poet Laureate, a picture which would be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, we should learn that Mr. Tennyson had "micrometrically determined the arc between the solar cups," or had proved that "the corona's light is polarized in a plane through the sun's centre?" Let others settle these things, but to our poet let a work be given worthier of his powers.

The writings of the Poet Laureate indicate that, like Chaucer, Milton, and others of our great poets, he takes a deep and thoughtful interest in the science of his day. If Chaucer could speak of Saturn, "whose course is so wide for to tourne," and Milton of the planets and

> Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,
> Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,

Tennyson has known how to treat gracefully and effectively of those wonders which science has lately brought to our knowledge. Professor Tyndall justly tells us that the philosopher of our day "dwells among conceptions which beggar those of Milton;" and the poet who would rightly interpret his age (the true work of the poet, as we take it) does well to throw the glamor of his art around those splendid conceptions. We need not wonder, perhaps, if to the poet there should seem more of attractiveness in the merely speculative than in the rigidly demonstrative parts of science, nor complain if, by clothing a doubtful theory in beautiful words, he should give it a value apart from its scientific standing. We are not bound to believe unquestioningly that

> This world was once a fluid haze of light,
> Till toward the centre set the starry tides
> And eddied into suns, that wheeling cast
> The planets—

because the poet has set the theory as a jewel that will "on the stretched forefinger of all time sparkle for ever." But even the most cautious man of science cannot but rejoice that our poets give a new charm to science by associating with its dry details the melody of their songs—that they dip in all

> That treats of whatsoever is, the mind,
> The morals, something of the frame, the rock,
> The star, the bird, the fish, the shell, the flower,
> Electric, chemic laws, and all the rest,
> And whatsoever can be taught and known.

—In 1869, in Paris, 2758 horses were eaten, giving more than a million pounds of this kind of "beef"—a large increase on any former year of hippophagy.

INFALLIBLE CONTRADICTIONS.

A Few Items of Papal History.

The last number of the *North German Correspondent* contains the following remarks on the question of Infallibility:—

"In the twelfth century a work was produced by the celebrated philosopher and theologian Abelard, on the contradictions and discrepancies that may be found in the writings of the Fathers of the Church. Supposing this eminent scholar were alive, what would he say about the impending resolution of the latest Œcumenical Council, by which the personal infallibility of the Pope is to be solemnly proclaimed? We need not search long for an answer to this question. With the honest and uncompromising boldness for which he was distinguished, Abelard would most probably have declared, 'If the Papacy be now declared infallible, all the predecessors of Pius must have been so too. But in the face of history who can maintain such a proposition unless he has made the *credo quia absurdum* the great maxim of his life?' And then we can easily imagine the learned monk, with a causticity which we cannot imitate, adduce in support of his position some such historical details as those we here subjoin.

"Pope Julius I embraced the views of Athanasius regarding the Father and the Son, but these same opinions were condemned by his successor Liberius. Innocent I anathematized Pelagius and all his followers as heretics; while Zosimus, who succeeded, recognized him as orthodox, but subsequently altered his views at the command of the Emperor Theodosius. The infallible Vicar of Christ, Hormisdas, declared it to be an abominable belief that one of the three persons of the Trinity had been crucified; while John II and Agapetus, his successors, both pronounced this decision to be impious and absurd.

"Leo the Great considered the use of bread and wine in the holy Eucharist as 'a divine command and an apostolical institution'—confirming in this respect the judgment of Julius I—and wished to excommunicate every one who 'demanded the body of Christ without drinking his blood.' Pope Gelasius in 495 likewise declared all those to be heretics who refrained from the cup in the Holy Communion. Now, if these three popes were infallible, how did it happen that in the twelfth century the chalice was withdrawn from the laity, who had to be satisfied with the bread alone; and an anathema was hurled against those who desired to retain the practice of communicating under both forms?

"Pope Virgilius, in accordance with the Council of Chalcedon, accepted as orthodox the writings of three Fathers of the Church. The Emperor Justinian, however, maintained that these books contained heretical doctrines; and the infallible Virgilius hereupon adopted the imperial decision. After some time the Pope returned to his former views, and the Fathers who had been proclaimed heterodox were rehabilitated and restored to their places among the orthodox writers. Justinian, enraged at this conduct, threatened the Pope with deposition, and the infallibility of Rome again yielded to the menaces of Byzantium, the result being that the books in question were after all definitely condemned as heretical productions.

"John XXII established the doctrine that the Holy Virgin, the Apostles and the saints were not to be partakers of the joys of Paradise, nor to be admitted into the presence of God before the day of judgment. As this new dogma, however, was likely to deprive the clergy of a rich source of profit in the supposed intercession of Mary and the saints, John revoked the bull in which it had been announced, and tacitly admitted his error.

"Pope Urban VII (1642) strictly forbade the use of snuff in churches, and Innocent XII threatened obstinate misdemeanants with his anathema; but Benedict XII, who himself always carried a snuff-box in his pocket, revoked the interdiction, and permitted the faithful to refresh themselves with a pinch during the hours of divine service.

"Many more curious and interesting historical questions connected with Papal infallibility might be raised such as—Is it admitted that Leo X was infallible when, declining to have Luther burned as a heretic, he observed: 'I think Brother Martin has a capital head; all this comes from the envy of the monks;' or when, on another occasion, he jocularly remarked to Cardinal Bembo, 'Really, it must be acknowledged that this fable of the gospel has done us good service.' Was Clement VII infallible who declared himself in favor of the irresistibility of divine grace, as inculcated by St. Augustine or Urban VII, who entered the lists against this doctrine? Innocent X, who wished to see the same dogma accepted anew by the Church, or Clement XI, by whom it was again unconditionally rejected?"

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HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY!
FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & C°.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS
OF LARGE AMOUNTS
Taken Very Cheap.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 26

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwl

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
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COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
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1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 f PHILADELPHIA.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

THE INCOME TAX AND THE CENSUS ACT.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Whilst there ought to be but one opinion about the income tax (detestable not because of its amount, but for its intrusive and inquisitorial character), what is to be thought of the abominable Census act recently passed by Congress?

By the Constitution the census authorized is to be simply an "actual enumeration of persons," nothing more.

The late enactment has not appeared textually in the newspapers, but abstracts have been published, and, if these are to be depended upon, every person in the United States must declare (under penalty of fine) his or her age, his religion, his real estate and personal property, its assessed amount, and its real value. If in business, every man must state the amount of his capital, the number of his operatives, their wages, his products, values, and his net profits; what hired hand she keeps; what female domestics; their wages and the value of their board; and a variety of trumpery stuff of no conceivable use except to supply material for more cargoes of worthless lumber, incessantly published by Congress at heavy expense to the nation, everywhere encumbering the land, and read by nobody.

How has it happened that the busybodies who concocted this law have omitted to embrace in its requirements all the inquisitions directed in the Roman Catholic Confessional, and in the Quaker's Book of Monthly Queries?

It is idle to say that the officials are charged not to divulge these particulars "to improper persons." So are the Quaker elders! So are the Catholic priests! To be sure, the high sanctity of Government officials (particularly in New York) is a considerable safeguard for the feelings of the people who might be tender about the exposure of domestic privacies. Congressmen, it seems, have no such delicacy. They naturally become thick-skinned.

By the National Constitution the freedom of religion is guaranteed. No man has a right to catechise me about my faith. Again:—"The right of the people to be secured in their persons and estates from unreasonable searches (and the like) shall not be violated."

It is difficult to understand how Congress should have enacted a stupidity so offensive, so inquisitorial, so impertinent, and unconstitutional an enactment, which it is out of their power to enforce. G. N. T.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN SWEDEN.

A Gothenburg correspondent, dating April 9, writes:—

Marriage ceremonies, though interesting in all countries, differ much in many of them; and having enjoyed the privilege of being present at the numerous parties that have been taking place here during the week, on the occasion of the betrothal of a member of one of the families of the highest standing in the town, of which he is one of the representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, and the eldest daughter of one of the principal merchants, who, though of English extraction, is now completely naturalized in Sweden, I think some account of the gay doings on the occasion may be interesting and acceptable.

In this, as in most of the Northern countries, the preliminary ceremony of betrothal is considered a necessity, and is only less important than that of the marriage. As soon as the engagement is formed between the young couple, what is called the "first visit" to the relatives and friends of each is made, after which all the connections are invited to be present at the "betrothal," which is performed at the house of the father of the bride. In this case, the relatives on both sides being numerous, upward of fifty witnessed the ceremony, and afterwards sat down to a splendid dinner, the table being decorated in the most elaborate manner with ornaments and flowers of the rarest plants. On the napkin of each lady there was an exquisite bouquet of camelias and other exotics, bound with a rosette of white ribbon, with the names of the bridegroom and bride, and the date, embroidered in gold letters; while for each gentleman thdre was a small bouquet for the button-hole, with a similar rosette. During the dinner, which occupied two and a half hours, an excellent band in the anteroom played national, favorite, and popular airs, and after every toast, more especially the great toast of the evening, there was a grand flourish of trumpets. When the dinner and toasts were over, an adjournment to the drawing-room took place, and shortly afterwards, to the surprise of all, the lights were extinguished, and then followed a grand display of fireworks on the lawn and adjacent grounds, which were succeeded by a ball, when young and old joined in the dance, all going off "as merry as a marriage bell."

The next day there was a similar party at the house of the parent of the bridegroom, but of what occurred there, or on two following days at the parties given by other relatives, it is unnecessary to say anything, as it would only be a repetition of what has already been told; but the ball given by the uncle of the bride at his splendid mansion cannot be tous passed over, as nothing of the kind could be finer or in better taste and style. The rooms were decorated with transparencies and flowers of all kinds, with the most exquisite camelias in the greatest profusion, while the elegance and splendor of the toilettes of the ladies could not be surpassed. After dancing for some time supper was announced, and on every dish, in some way or other, were introduced the initials of the bridegroom and bride. Among the dishes were roasted woodcocks on trees, with silver doves at the top, with the all-pervading initials, and sugar temples, with swans around with gold rings in their beaks. The toasts were also followed by a flourish of trumpets, and nothing was wanted to give effect to the scene. After supper dancing was resumed with a cotillion, at which the usual orders were distributed, in the form of bouquets, on touching a spring in which a neatly-dressed figure started out, holding the initials, cards with mottos being likewise dispensed, and the lady and gentleman who held corresponding cards were the partners of the dance, all beside getting satin rosettes of different colors, with the usual letters embroidered in gold. Dancing was kept up until nearly three in the morning, and that for Sweden is considered a very late hour, though elsewhere it might perhaps be said to be early.

No time was announced as being yet fixed for the marriage, but whenever it may take place it can scarcely be the occasion for more sumptuous entertainments than those by which the betrothal has been celebrated.

DOG-GONED POETRY.

When old Carlo sits in Sally's chair,
Oh! don't I wish that I were there;
When her fairy finger pats his head,
Oh! don't I wish 'twas me instead.
When Sally's arms his neck imprison,
Oh! don't I wish my neck was his'n;
When Sally kisses Carlo's nose,
Oh! don't I wish that I were those!

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 16 6m

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Resetting of the Curbstone on the South Side of Chesnut Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and to Reset Steps.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby authorized to reset with eight-inch dressed granite the curbstone on the south side of Chesnut street, from Fifth to Sixth street, and to extend the said new curbstone from the south side of Chesnut street along the east side of Sixth street, and the west side of Fifth street to five feet south of the north line of the corner buildings, and to place new dressed granite steps at the respective entrances of the Mayor's office and Receiver of Taxes' office, at the corners of Fifth and Chesnut streets and Sixth and Chesnut streets respectively. The said work and materials to be paid for out of Item 41 of the appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 8 1t

RESOLUTION Authorizing the City Controller to Make a Certain Transfer in the Annual Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the annual appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1870:—

From item 41, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250)

TO ITEM SPECIAL,

For repairs to fence, well, and pump at the city burial ground.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 8 1t

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Department of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Vine street, from Third street eastward to the Delaware river, with Belgian pavement.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 8 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Construction of a Stable on the City Lot Northwest Corner of Beach and Noble Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be given to the Department of Markets and City Property to construct a stable, part frame and part brick, on the city lot at the northwest corner of Beach and Noble streets, in the Eleventh ward, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 8 1t

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 2 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M, 12·45, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Ceneral Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD— THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountains, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M, 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

6 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

CIRCULAR.—Having added to our store that lately occupied by E. H. BUTLER & CO., our first floor salesroom is now 52 feet by 180 feet, being the largest Furniture Salesroom in the United States, and gives ample room for our Thursday's Sale of New and Secondhand Furniture. This alteration also doubles our accommodation in the basement for heavy goods.

The Large Second-story Room will be reserved for sales of Paintings, Objects of Art, Books, and special sales of New Furniture and other Merchandise.

Cabinetmakers and others declining business, or reducing stock, will find ample accommodation for any amount of goods and liberal cash advances will be made when required. 1t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CHINA, GLASSWARE, STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc. 6 7 2t

Executor's Sale.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Of the late James McMurtrie, Esq.,

To be sold

On Friday Morning,

June 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock, in the second-story salesroom of the Auction Store, South Fourth street, comprising originals of Leutze, Krimmel, Cropsey, Doughty, Shalsken, Van der Velde, Seymour, Bonfield, etc. Rare Engravings and Furniture.

Now arranged for examination with catalogues. 6 7 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 6 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special and very attractive sale of 800 cartons Bonnet Ribbons and 200 cartons Sash Ribbons, by order of Messrs. Rutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of

MESSRS. SOLELIAC FRERES,

their closing sale of the season, comprising

Full line of No. 1½ to 22 corded-edge ribbons.

Full line of No. 2 to 60 all boiled-edge ribbons.

Full line No. 1½ to 12 colored, white and black satin ribbons.

Full line of No. 3 to 100 all boiled black ribbons.

Also, attractive assortment of rich broche, crochete, and ecossais poult de soie ribbons.

Also, 200 cartons rich sash ribbons, just landed, consisting of heavy qualities black all-boiled and gros grain, and colored faille in choice colors.

Particular attention is requested to this sale, as it will comprise an elegant assortment of ribbons now landing. 6 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 2122 Vine street.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood Superior Grand Piano, by Weber; Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Furniture, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Handsome Library and Drawing-room Furniture, Fine China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Handsome English Brussels and Other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2122 Vine street, by catalogue, the entire elegant household furniture, etc. etc. 6 2 6t

PEREMPTORY SALE AT No. 45 S. SECOND ST. STOCK OF RICHMOND & CO., DECLINING BUSINESS. ELEGANT PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, SITTING-ROOM, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, IN EVERY VARIETY.

On Friday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 S. Second street, above Chesnut, will be sold without reserve or limitation, the entire remaining stock of Messrs. RICHMOND & CO., retiring from business, comprising about $15,000 worth of superior Cabinet Furniture, including—Elegant parlor suits, covered with fine plushes, terry, and haircloth; handsome chamber suits, of the latest designs and finish; elegant bookcases; secretaries; centre tables; bouquet tables; reception chairs; dining-room furniture; elegant and ordinary sideboards; extension tables; cottage chamber suits; elegant wardrobes; ladies' wardrobes; easy and arm chairs; fine spring mattresses; hall stands; etageres; bureaus; caneseat work; etc.

The work may be examined at any time.

Catalogues ready on morning of sale. 6 6 4t

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-PRICED BOOKS.

On Friday Afternoon,

June 10, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a valuable collection of high-priced books. 6 3 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

CEDAR MOTH-PROOF CHESTS AND FUR AND MUFF BOXES.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, 50 cedar moth-proof chests and fur and muff boxes, manufactured by Mr. M. THALHEIMER from choice Florida cedar. 6 7 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

REGULAR SALE 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Etc.,

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock. 6 6 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street. (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.

KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 32 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FEMININITY.

An Evening with a Female Broker—How She Talks, What She is Like, and a Few of Her Sayings—Tennie C. Claflin and Her Own Account of Herself.

Man, they say, is doomed to disappointment. If this saying be true, then have we the proof positive that we are nothing other than human, since last night we were terribly disappointed. Having been apprized of the presence of Miss Tennie C. Claflin, one of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin, in our city, we were entrusted with the task of "interviewing" the somewhat celebrated personage, and accordingly repaired to the Continental Hotel, where Miss Claflin is staying, and sending up our card with some little degree of nervousness, awaited the return of the colored servant. We pictured to ourself meantime, a sallow-visaged, sharp-featured, toothless, crabbed piece of femininity of about the age of forty, and a regular stump orator. Whilst we were forming this idea, we were requested to step up to one of the parlors, and in a few moments Miss Tennie C. Claflin appeared, accompanied by her mother, a lady of about sixty years of age.

THE YOUNG BROKERESS.

Tennie is an out-and-out blonde, having clear-cut features, a profusion of rich curly hair, and sparkling blue eyes. She is about — years of age and as active as a kitten. As she entered the room we took a quick view of her, and noticed that she was about four feet four inches in height, attired in a black silk dress with train and blue velvet jacket cut low in the neck. Engaging in conversation with her, we found her sharp, interesting, and somewhat inclined to witticism, seeing only the bright side of life, and determined to make herself and others happy. We found her voluble, intelligent, and smart, and on the whole a true embodiment of the "progressive" woman of the nineteenth century.

NOT A YANKEE.

Making known the object of our visit, we at once entered on business, and our first question was—

"Are you a Yankee?"

"Not a bit of it."

"What then?"

"I was born in Ohio, but am somewhat of a mixture."

"How so?"

"Well, I'll tell you. My father is a downright, go-ahead Yankee, and my mother a German, and I myself an Ohioan."

"What constitutes your family?"

"What do you mean by my family?" was the reply received.

"We mean have you brothers, sisters, etc.?"

Smilingly she answered, "Oh! yes! I have six sisters and one brother."

"Are they all as smart as you?"

"Well, I just reckon they are."

A SELF-EDUCATED WOMAN.

Our next question was, "Were you educated in Ohio?"

Miss Claflin quickly responded, "I am self-educated; never went to school a day in my life; received the rudiments from my parents, and the rest picked I up myself. Never read a novel, and never intend to. What little time I can spare from business I give to the perusal of such literature as I can profit by. I believe there is work for woman to do in this world, and she cannot know too much; therefore I make hay while the sun shines, and waste not a minute knowingly."

NO STICKLER FOR DRESS.

"You apparently don't desire to make yourself prominent in point of dress?"

"No, sir; I want my brain to gain me prominence."

"Do you believe in woman imitating the dress of masculines?"

"No, not altogether. I think that a reform can and must be made in the dressing of woman, but I don't think that she must wear breeches, etc. I think that if women would follow the goddess of fashion less, and practise good sound sense, there would be less misery in the world, and but few if any McFarland-Richardson cases."

Noticing the absence of diamonds or jewelry of any kind, we said, "You appear to practice what you preach."

"Certainly," was the reply; "I have gone into this movement for the advancement of women, with an intention of work, and I want no gewgaws to adorn my person."

"You believe in setting a good example, then?"

"Most assuredly!"

HER BUSINESS LIFE.

"When did you first enter business life?"

"When I was eight years old."

"Where?"

"Chicago."

"What business?"

"Well, I sold apples."

Observing our expression of astonishment she immediately added:—"I'll tell you how it came about. My father, at one time, was somewhat wealthy, but becoming involved in a coal land speculation, he lost all he had, and for a time we were in trouble and had a hard struggle for existence. Then it was that I sold apples, and I am proud that I, at that early day was enabled to do something for the parents who have done so much for me."

"What was your next business adventure?"

"I next started as a doctor."

"With what success?"

"Enough to support my father and mother and educate eight children."

"All your own?"

"Oh, no!"

"What then?"

"Nieces, nephews, and others."

"How came you to enter Broad street?"

"Because I wanted to make money."

"Do you think you can?"

"Certainly; I am just as capable of so doing as any of the 'bulls' or 'bears.' I went into Broad street to make money and *I am going to do it.*"

NOT A "BULL," NOR A "BEAR."

"Are you a 'bull'?"

"No, sir."

"Are you a 'bear'?"

"No, sir."

"Then what are you?"

"I am a woman."

Remarking that we had ocular and auricular demonstration of that fact, we said:—

"Do you take neither end of the horn?"

"Well, sometimes I bull and sometimes I bear; I have no 'hobby' to chase, but buy and sell at discretion. I never work on a margin and don't consider it safe to do so."

PHILADELPHIA BROKERS.

"Have you been amongst our brokers?"

"I have."

"What do you think of them?"

"*They are a fine set of fellows, but awful slow.*"

"Did you operate?"

"No! They wanted me to bull 'Reading,' but I couldn't see it."

"How were you received?"

"Oh! first rate; one handed me a cigar and I took it. Do you smoke?"

Answering that we occasionally indulged in that small failing, she produced a genuine Havana, and said, "Smoke that after dinner."

She then went on:—"Well, after handing me the cigar, another gentleman desired to furnish me with a light, but I refused, on the ground that the Stock Room was not used for smoking purposes, but for business."

"WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY."

"How about your new paper?"

"Well, I think it is a success."

"You are here now on business relative to it?"

"Yes, I desire to get you slow Philadelphians to take hold of it."

"What do you intend advocating?"

"Everything that will ennoble woman and bring her up to a high moral and social standard."

"How do you intend doing this?"

"I mean to show woman her faults, lead her out of the ways of fashion and make her turn to and help herself. I am just as good as you are, am I not?" said Miss C. We confessed that she was, since she talked faster than we thought.

"Well, then, why shouldn't woman be elevated?"

Our answer was, "Of course! Why not!"

After promising to read the new paper we changed the subject and asked as to her

MARRIED LIFE.

"Have you even been married?"

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"In 1861."

"Where?"

"In Illinois."

"Was your husband younger or older than yourself?"

"He was my senior."

"You are separated?"

"Yes, we were divorced."

"Why so?"

"Well, I married to find a helpmate. Instead of that I had to keep him, and I couldn't stand it."

"What sort of a character was he?"

"Well, he was a 'man of the world,' fond of pleasure, indolence, etc.; would rather have others support him than support himself."

"Do you expect to marry again?"

"Oh, yes, I hope to find some one who will appreciate me, and whom I can appreciate. I don't want to live single. I have got time enough for four or five years. There was a time when I thought differently. I felt like dying, but as Old Mortality didn't mow in my field, I picked up courage and went to work. Now I feel that I am prepared to die, but I also feel that I can aid others by living."

WOULDN'T AND COULDN'T.

"Have you ever had a fancy to a second husband?"

"Yes. I have seen those I could love, but I couldn't get them, and I have seen those I couldn't love, and wouldn't have. I don't want a man to marry me for a doll baby; if he loves beauty let him patronize artists. I want my husband to take me for what I am worth, and I want one I can look up to as a helpmate. I don't want the term to be Mrs. — and husband, but Mr. — and wife."

"How would Andy Johnson suit you?"

"Bah! I want a man."

Fearful that we might get into trouble, we again changed the subject, and asked after

MRS. CLAFLIN WOODHULL.

"Is your sister as smart as you are?"

"Yes, and a heap smarter."

"You both seem to agree?"

"Oh, yes; she puts up the jobs and I work them out, and together we make a team."

"Have you experienced any trouble in Broad street?"

"Were I to commence relating our troubles it would fill a volume. We have been persecuted, badgered, and worried on all sides, but still we stick, and, like a shoemaker, will stick to the 'last.'"

Having gained this much knowledge, we entered into a desultory conversation, when we found that our fair subject was not only a sound practical business woman, but also accomplished. She plays sweetly, is well up in French, can talk German like a race horse, and showed us in a few minutes that our knowledge of Spanish was not to be compared with her own.

On bidding adieu, she again made us promise that we would read *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, and have our friends do likewise.

THE FIRST WARD TRAGEDY.

The Coroner's Investigation—Verdict, Murder and Suicide.

There was considerable excitement all morning in the vicinity of the house No. 1308 S. Ninth street, in which the shocking tragedy of last night occurred. No additional facts to those published on our inside pages could be obtained, except that three balls were found in the body of Miss McLaughlin, one in the head of Stratton, and another in the wall.

Coroner Taylor summoned his jury, and just before noon repaired to the scene of the tragedy, and there examined the following witnesses:—

Howard A. Holloway sworn—I live No. 1308 S. Ninth street; I was acquainted with William Stratton, deceased, from his having visited Amelia McLaughlin, who lived with me for about two years; he had been in the habit of visiting her for a year or so, and conducting himself in a decorous manner; some time ago he got to coming here drunk and maltreating her in such a way that she presented a bad appearance about the house; I told her she would have to hunt another place, and she promised to have nothing to do with him; he did not come there again until last night; I left home about half-past seven o'clock, at the same time my wife did; I returned shortly after 9 o'clock, and, on entering the door, met Amelia, who said, "William is here, don't hurt him, let him go in peace;" I then entered the parlor, intending to let him depart unmolested, and then ordering her to leave the house; I had hardly sat down on the rocking-chair when I heard the reports of a pistol; I jumped up, ran out of the house to the corner of Wharton street, and met a policeman; on returning met Lieutenant Smith on the door step; we went up stairs and saw the bodies on the floor; she was dead and he was just gasping; I never saw anybody else here in the company of Amelia, and know nothing of their private difficulties; I do not know that they were married, but do know that he has threatened her life.

Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth district, sworn—Last evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, I was passing down Ninth street, near Reed, and turning around saw two boys running; took hold of them, and they said several shots had been fired in a house near Wharton street; ran up to No. 1308 and saw Mr. Holloway, the occupant, on the step; he told me that shots had been fired up-stairs; went up and saw the bodies on the floor; she was lying at the head of the sofa, with her clothing on fire, which I extinguished; went to where Stratton was lying, and tried to get something out of him, but he couldn't speak; he died then; the pistol I found lying a few inches from his hand.

Mrs. Emma Dolan sworn—Live No. 1310 South Ninth street; saw Amelia and William on Monday last; he was coming up the street and she spoke to him; never saw them quarrelling; she told me a week ago that he said he would kill her and then kill himself, but she didn't believe he would do any such thing; don't know that they were married; on the contrary, she has denied it.

Dr. E. B. Snapleigh sworn—Have just made a post-mortem examination of the bodies of William Stratton and Amelia McLaughlin; I examined her body first; her clothing had been burned, showing that the pistol was held pretty near the breast when fired; there were three pistol shot wounds in the breast, two on the left side and one on the right; of those on the left, one had entered between the second and third ribs and gone through the heart, and the other had entered between the fifth and sixth ribs and also had gone through the heart; the one on the right side went in between the second and third ribs and through the right lung; she came to her death from the wounds in the heart; the ball in Stratton entered just beyond the outer angle of the eye, in the temple, inwards, upwards, and backwards, through the brain; she must have been killed first; she could not have inflicted the wounds on herself; from the character of the wounds he must have first shot her, then she jumped up and got into the corner, where the other shots were fired; he then placed the pistol to his temple and fired; he came to his death from this wound.

The jury then rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

His body was then removed to the residence of his parents, No. 613 Federal street, and her body was kept in the house, as Mr. Holloway intends to have the funeral services to take place from his residence.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Haymakers vs. Athletic this afternoon.

—Mrs. Stanton, wife of the late Secretary of War, has rented the Churchman Mansion, at the corner of Wister and Chew streets, Germantown.

—The afternoon concerts in Fairmount Park will hereafter take place on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at Lemon Hill, East Park, and on Saturdays at Belmont, West Park.

—The project to open Spring Garden street to the Delaware seems to meet with great success.

—Herring and sturgeon are unusually numerous in the Delaware this season.

—A child was born a few days ago in this city with so much hair on the back of its head that it is called the "waterfall baby."

—In the new structure now being erected by the Chamber of Commerce there will be a reading-room for merchants on a large scale.

—A Germantown lady has discovered that strawberries and raspberries can be preserved without boiling.

—Chief Justice Chase is at the Continental. Last evening he was visited by numbers of politicians, both Democratic and Republican.

—A note for $2500, given by a Democratic member of the Legislature to a certain lawyer in connection with the defeat of the Police bill at Harrisburg, has been refused payment by the police lieutenants. A suit is threatened.

—Stokes has not yet withdrawn from the Legislative contest in the Eighth district. He had better adopt Hong's plan.

—The dissatisfaction created among the members of the police force over the distribution of the police corruption fund, it is said, will result in several removals at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

—James Stewart, one of the Democratic candidates nominated by the McMullin convention of 1869, and who subsequently withdrew, is dead.

—The Nagle-Daly contest in the Third Senatorial district is a bitter one, and several knock-down arguments are already reported.

—Cricket is creating as much excitement this season as it did before the Rebellion.

—The Commissioner of Highways should act immediately upon the instructions of the Court of Quarter Sessions with reference to the condition of the streets occupied by passenger railways.

—The opponents of Kelley, Myers, and O'Neill are working like beavers.

—The Insurance Company bills passed by the late Legislature are a drag upon the market; at least, so reports the Legislative Junk Shop Association.

—Hong has withdrawn; Davis ditto; Stokes followed suit last night. Wouldn't it be well for Josephs, Comly, Albright, and Cloud to do likewise?

BURGLARY.—About 3 o'clock this morning Officer Britner, of the Tenth district, observed two fellows coming out of Roney's liquor store, at Beach and Laurel streets, in a rather suspicious manner. He went quickly up to them, when both made rapidly off, pursued by the officer. One of them, however, was captured. In his possession was found a jimmy, and he gave his name as Edward Lee. The other rascal escaped. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact that $46 had been taken from the money drawer.

DRUNK AND BEATEN.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning, at Columbia avenue and Marshall street, a woman in an intoxicated condition was picked up from the sidewalk with her head cut and bleeding. She was taken to the Twelfth District Station House, where her wounds were dressed by a neighboring physician. All the woman could offer in explanation was that "some man struck her." She is still in the station house.

DISGRACEFUL.—Early this morning Allen Eckles and John Wilkinson were arrested at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue for dumping the contents of a cart in the middle of Columbia avenue. For this dirty piece of business Alderman Kemble held each in $500 bail to answer.

BODY RECOVERED.—Captain Collar, of the steam-tug "Stag," yesterday afternoon, opposite the wharf of the Kensington Water Works, recovered the body of Edward Lindemeyer, who fell from the pleasure yacht "William Tell" on the 25th of April last and was drowned.

A MAD DOG.—Officer Reeves, of the Second district, shot a mad dog at half-past 4 o'clock this morning at Fourth and Reed streets.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Society—This Morning's Session—General Business.

The annual meeting of the State Medical Society began this morning in the building of the College of Physicians, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust. Delegates were present from the various counties of the State. The following are the officers:—

President, William M. Wallace, Erie county. Vice-Presidents, William R. Finley, Blair county; William H. Pancoast, Philadelphia county; A. M. Pollock, Allegheny county; J. L. Stewart, Erie county. Treasurer, William Mayberry, Philadelphia county. Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, Philadelphia county.

The following is the Committee of Arrangements of the State Society:—Samuel D. Gross, M. D., William H. Pancoast, M. D., William L. Knight, M. D., J. Henry Smaltz, M. D.

The following-named members of the Philadelphia Medical Society compose the Committee of Reception, viz.:—

N. L. Hatfield, M. D., J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., H. St. Clair Ash, M. D., C. S. Boker, M. D., J. R. Wells, M. D., A. H. Fish, M. D., Robert E. Rogers, M. D., Joseph Pancoast, M. D., W. Ashmead, M. D., Richardson J. Dunglison, M. D., H. Y. Evans, M. D., A. L. Kennedy, M. D., Joseph Leidy, M. D., Lucius S. Bolles, M. D.

The following is the programme of entertainments and receptions during the session:—

Wednesday, June 8.—7½ P. M.—Exhibitions of Objects by the Gas Microscope, at Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, above Walnut, by Professor J. A. Meigs and Drs. J. Gibbons Hunt and W. W. Keen. Exhibition of Objects by Polarized Light, by Professor B. H. Rand. 9½ P. M.—Reception by Professor Ellerslie Wallace, No. 1130 Spruce street.

Thursday, June 9.—1½ P. M.—Entertainment at house of Dr. Benjamin Lee, No. 1503 Spruce street, with exhibition of apparatus for treatment of spinal and other deformities. 7 P. M.—Collation at the University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, above Chesnut, followed by exhibition of electrical, magnetic, and other experiments, by Professor R. E. Rogers, assisted by Dr. George M. Ward; experiments in acoustics, by Dr. J. Solis Cohen. 9½ P. M.—Reception by Dr. William H. Pancoast, President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets.

Friday, June 10.—7½ P. M.—Exhibition of microscopes and microscopic objects, by the biological and microscopical section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at the College of Physicians. 9½ P. M.—Promenade concert and banquet at the Girard House, under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President, William M. Wallace. Dr. Gross, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced the Rev. Mr. Witherow, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Dr. J. Aitken Meigs was then introduced, who delivered the address of welcome.

Dr. Gross announced that the hours of meeting would be from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6½ in the afternoon.

It was announced that thus far 104 delegates had registered their names.

The President then delivered the annual address, of which the following is an abstract:—

"I will present to you the social view as the opposite of the professional address of Dr. Meigs. The physician, as a general thing, is shut up in small towns, where he does not have the social advantage of intercourse with fellow-laborers of his own class. The necessity for this intercourse in organized bodies is not sufficiently felt. But the necessity exists, and should be forwarded as much as possible, not only for the improvement of individuals, but for the advancement of science. The physician obtains, by reason of his profession, access to the inner life of all his patients. He has bent over the cradle and heard the mother's heartfelt communication when she herself would suffer for those she loves. He is the confidant of the husband for the wife's safety, and of the wife for the husband's. In the less favored branch of the profession, it is the practice to obtain practice by mixing with the people and enlisting their sympathies. Some obtain a better livelihood by the manufacture and the dispensing of medicines. But in whatever position he is, he should aim never to sacrifice in any way to private advantage the life of a patient. We are amenable to human beings of every kinds. It is not intemperance or profanity that is to be deprecated. The day has passed when such things are to be tolerated in the physician. The best of education and the most gentlemanly behavior are now required. What is there more disgusting than the filthy anecdote or the inhuman jest in the mouth of the doctor? Medical science and religion should go hand in hand. It is a noted fact that the progress of the science is accompanied by a rapid growth of churches. It is also a fact that has passed current that physicians are liable to quarrel. Though this is not a fact to a great extent, the strong feeling of rivalry can only be kept in abeyance by the mixing together of the various members of the profession in organizations like this. Each individual entering the profession does it with the understanding that he will exert his best powers to the utmost, and promote the general cause of science in preference to private gain.

"The influence of woman in her proper sphere is a great help to the labors of the physician. She is the best of nurses and the best of companions for the sick. But supposing that we give her equal rights with ourselves in the medical profession, is she physically capable of answering the midnight bell and of traversing at midnight the dark alleys and purlieus of a city, or the still more lonely country lanes? Is she capable of dragging through mud and rain for a whole day, and after a hasty supper drag through mud and rain for nearly the whole night following? Has she the strength of nerve in the midst of a great excitement to apply the knife and bandage? And at a great crisis will she have presence of mind enough to exert her best judgment? But if she is able to grapple with the stronger in all these particulars, will not the exercise of all these powers deprive her of those gentle accomplishments which render her so dear to us?"

The thanks of the society, on motion of Dr. Stetler, were returned to the President for his able address, and a copy was requested for publication in the minutes of the association.

The roll of the association was then called by Dr. Atkinson.

A motion was made that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and a committee of three appointed to examine them and any unfinished business, and report to the society at as early a day as possible. Carried.

An invitation was received from Mayor Fox to witness the review of the police force this afternoon. Received with thanks.

The report of the Treasurer was read by Dr. Mayberry.

The report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

A paper was presented from a delegate containing a charge against Dr. Brown, of Schuylkill county, who is charged with violating a regulation of the society in keeping a drug store from which patent medicines and nostrums were sold. Dr. Brown, who is present as a delegate, said that he was ready for any charges which might be brought against him. The complaint was accompanied with an affidavit from a respectable physician of Schuylkill county.

On the strength of this charge it was claimed that Dr. Brown had no right to be received as a delegate. It was decided that the credentials were sufficient for admission, and that any charges which may be brought should take another course. The protest is from a minority of the Schuylkill County Society.

On motion the matter was referred back to the county society.

Dr. Heysham, of Delaware county, moved that the medical gentlemen of the Philadelphia Society and the medical officers of the army and navy, who may be present, sit with the association by invitation, and participate in the discussions without the right of voting. Carried.

The Auditing Committee reported that the Treasurer's report was found correct. The committee's report was received and the committee was discharged.

The Committee on Charter reported that the new charter had not been obtained from the Supreme Court.

The report closed with a resolution asking that a new committee of seven be appointed to apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation.

The report was received and the adoption deferred until the afternoon session. Adjourned until 4 P. M.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Peter Maholland, residing at No. 529 Alaska street, fell dead at half-past 7 o'clock this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

The Coroner will also hold an inquest in the case of a lad, Joseph Davis by name, who died suddenly this morning at Thirty-eighth and Haverford streets.

FILTHY.—The Second Street Market, running from Pine to South street, is in a very filthy condition. The stench arising from it is almost intolerable. Efforts should be made for its prompt cleansing.

A culvert at Penn and South streets is broken and is also in a very dirty condition.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Cuban Business in the House.

Exciting and Important Debate.

Mr. Fitch and the Newspapers.

Roumanian Hoax Exploded.

The Terrible Story without Foundation

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., is retired from duty at West Point Academy and ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance for instructions. Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Cummings having, by the advice and consent of the Senate, been reappointed captain of the U. S. Infantry, his resignation is accepted, to take place July 15.

Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Wadleigh is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

Exciting Scene in the House—The Speech of Mr. Fitch.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a despatch from this city to the New York *Evening Post* relative to Cuban affairs, written by W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the *Evening Post*. After the article had been read, Mr. Fitch said: In so far as the paragraph which has just been read by the Clerk intimates that I have either accepted or been tendered any bribe, gift, or the promise of any bribe or gift or valuable thing whatever by Mr. N. B. Taylor, or any other person acting as agent or friend of, or purporting to act as agent or friend of the cause of Cuban independence. It is an unmitigated falsehood, and the author is a wicked and cowardly liar. I believe that some weeks since a portion of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House was authorized by a resolution of the House to investigate charges or accusations that members of this House had been improperly influenced by the promise of Cuban bonds, or of money, I call upon the Chairman of that sub-committee, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler, to rise in his place now and state to the House and to the country whether any evidence has been presented to that committee tending to implicate me in any discreditable manner whatever.

Mr. Butler, of Mass.—Mr. Speaker, I am bound to say, and it is at the same time a pleasure to say, that there is no evidence whatever to implicate the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. Fitch) in any improper transaction in regard to Cuba or anything else. I desire to add further that, in my view, whenever any evidence comes before an investigating committee of the House, which in the judgment of the committee implicates any member of the House, it is the duty of the committee to report the fact to the House before proceeding with the investigation. That is the course I should always pursue. I repeat, there is no evidence implicating the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. Fitch—Let me further say in reply to this or any similar slander with reference to the Cuban question, which may be promulgated by irresponsible and disreputable persons, that I do not know Mr. N. B. Taylor, and, so far as I am aware, I never met him or had any conversation or correspondence with him upon the subject of the recognition of Cuban independence or any other subject. I say further that, until after the remarks which I made in December last upon my own motion in behalf of Cuban independence, I never met any member of the Cuban junta, or any person interested in any organized effort to sustain the cause of Cuban independence. After I made that speech I was called on by some gentlemen who did me the honor to express their thanks for the few poor, unavailing words I had uttered in behalf of that struggling people, but no person who called upon me, or who has ever communicated with me since with reference to the possibility of obtaining action from Congress or the administration with regard to Cuba, has ever insulted me by intimating that in the event of the success of that people I could expect anything except their gratitude and regard.

Mr. Maynard—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Fitch—Yes, sir.

Mr. Maynard—Has the gentleman's attention been called to a communication from this city, I think published in the New York *Evening Post* of the 6th instant, on the subject to which he is now referring?

Mr. Fitch—That is the article which I have sent to the clerk's desk, and upon which I am now speaking.

Mr. Maynard—My attention was drawn away at the moment when the gentleman was beginning his remarks, but I understood the article to be from the *Evening Star* of this city.

Mr. Fitch—It is copied by the *Star* of this city from the *Evening Post* of New York. I did not see it in the *Post*. I do not take that paper, and my attention was first called to the matter by reading it last night in the *Star*. If I may be permitted to say one word in addition I will remark that the purpose of this lie is as obvious as the lie itself is baseless. We approach in a few days the consideration of the question whether the House will help Spain to crush Cuba or not. It is perhaps conjectured by members of the Spanish Embassy, or persons in Spanish interest, that if charges of corruption on behalf of Cuba can be circulated here concerning members with impunity, and permitted to pass unchallenged, gentlemen on this floor may be afraid to express the kindly sentiments which they may entertain for the persecuted Cubans, and at the cost of a dinner or a five-dollar bill some scavenger, who disgraces the reportorial fraternity, is induced to sound the preliminary note of slander. I suppose we shall have the whole pack yelping in chorus about Monday next. All I have to say, in conclusion, is that, so far as my action is concerned, I should deem myself recreant to my obligations to my constituents and to my own manhood if I allowed the cry of a few hungry coyotes to swerve me at any time from the utterance of words of encouragement and cheer to any people who are struggling for civil and religious liberty.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Masonic Celebration.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The grand procession of Free Masons this morning, to lay the corner-stone of their new Temple, was in every respect a decided success. The weather was glorious, the ground under foot pleasant for walking. The column formed in ten divisions, the right resting on Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock. They marched through Fifth avenue from Twenty-third to Forty-sixth street, along Sixth avenue, Thirty-sixth street, and Eighth avenue to Twenty-third street, where the right of the column halted, and the Marshal opened passage through the several divisions.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone then commenced. The different lodges, with their insignia, presented a splendid appearance as they marched through the streets and excited the admiration of the assembled multitude that lined the streets along the line of march.

The procession is considered the finest display by the Masonic Order ever witnessed in this city. More than 40,000 Masons participated in it.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 21½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 10@15c.; State, $5·10@6·15; Western, $5·10@6·60; Southern advanced 5@10c.; sales at $6·10@10·00. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 spring, $1·29@1·32; winter red Western, $1·41@1·43; white Western, $1·70@1·75. Corn a shade firmer; new mixed Western, $1·01@1·08; old do., $1·08. Oats steady; State, 70@71c.; Western, 64½@66c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $30·87@31. Lard dull; steam, 15¾@16¼c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·08.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Annapolis Graduating Class.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The ceremony of distributing diplomas to the graduating class of the Naval Academy took place at Annapolis yesterday. Secretary Robeson addressed the graduates, after which Vice-Admiral Porter delivered diplomas to each, the number being 68. The five honors were awarded:—George L. Dyer, of Maine, first; Robert G. Peck, of Massachusetts, second; Hawley O. Rittenhouse, of New Jersey, third; Henry W. Schaeffer, of Illinois, fourth; and John Hubbard, of Arizona Territory, fifth.

FROM EUROPE.

The Roumanian Hoax—No Foundation for the Terrible Rumor.

LONDON, June 8.—Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company of Berlin, with the principal sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, know nothing of any recent disturbances in Roumania. The Manager of that company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to be an exaggeration, and says all the reports touching the slaughter or banishment of Roumanian Jews are baseless. Diligent inquiry here and on the Continent fails to discover any foundation for the terrible stories which have been published in the United States.

The English Crops.

LONDON, June 8.—From various agricultural papers of England are gleaned the following details relative to the growing crops:—Wheat looks finely everywhere and a crop larger than the average may be expected. Grass is unusually thin and hay prospects are discouraging. Oats, barley and beans look poorly. The farmers count on about half crops of potatoes, and other root crops the yield will be about the same as usual.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21½c. Flour firmer and more active; Howard street superfine $5@5·25; do extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—white, $1·17@1·18; yellow, $1·09@1·10. Oats firm at 58@60c. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c; clear do., 17½c; shoulders, 14c.; hams 22@22c. Lard quiet at 17¼. Whiskey dull at $1·05@1·06 for wood and iron-bound and $1·04 for patent process; offerings liberal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Ludlow.

The docks were again crowded with prisoners this morning.

Charles Scott, colored, was convicted of stealing five pounds of meat from a grocery store in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets. Constable Whitesides was pursuing this fellow for this very offense, when he shot the colored man, Henry Trueman.

John Glinn was charged with entering the residence of David L. Wood, No. 2106 Arch street during the second week of May, and stealing therefrom a valuable lot of household goods. At the time of the robbery Mr. Wood and his family had gone to their summer residence in the country, but upon being notified of the occurrence, he returned to the city and found what articles had been stolen, among which were two oil paintings. Police officers of the Sixth district testified that, after the larceny, they saw the prisoner and another man going up Race street towards Twenty-third, with these pictures in their possession; also, that upon searching the yard of a house in Twenty-second street, where Glinn resided, they found a large portion of the stolen goods concealed in ash-boxes and lime-barrels.

The prisoner offered no evidence, but went to the jury upon the speeches of his counsel. Jury out.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day at noon were arraigned Henry Ream and Jacob Stahl, on the charge of having counterfeit money in their possession with intent to pass the same.

About a month ago Jacob Zoll, residing at the Rising Sun, was approached by parties who offered to sell him one hundred dollars in counterfeit currency, at the price of $40 per hundred. Zoll made an engagement to meet the parties, and they accordingly came out with a package neatly folded and sealed, purporting to contain the counterfeit notes. Information of the transaction was lodged with Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh district, and he detailed officers to work up the case. They obtained a warrant and arrested Ream, on Second street, near Vine, after which they proceeded to his residence, No. 1328 N. Second street, where, after a diligent search, they discovered a large quantity of counterfeit greenbacks, consisting of twenties, tens, fives, twos, and fifty and twenty-five cent currency, hidden in the seat of a sofa. The package offered to Zoll was found to contain old newspapers, etc.

Jacob Zoll, butcher, residing at 3532 Germantown road, testified that he recognized Jacob Stahl as one of the men he met at Rising Sun; a policeman told him that a man wanted to sell him some counterfeit money, and witness went to Stahl's house to see it; he there met Ream, who wanted him to buy $300 of counterfeit currency; witness refused to purchase it and went out, followed by Ream; Ream told him he had better take some of it, saying that if he had the money he would buy some; he then showed witness two one-dollar bills and asked witness to meet him at the William Penn Hotel in the evening, and he would show him more; going home about 10 o'clock in the evening he found Ream waiting for him, who again endeavored to persuade him to make the purchase, offering to sell the counterfeit notes for $40 a hundred.

A number of witnesses were examined whose testimony all showed that the prisoners were practising what is known as the beodle game, and had counterfeit money in their possession also. Stahl was held in $2000 and Ream in $2500 bail to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 N Penna 7s...	90½	100 sh Read ..s5wn.	53¾
$500 do..........	90½	200 do......2d.	53¾
3 sh Phila Bk.....160½		200 do.. ls.b60.	53¾
100 sh Leh N St.... 60d.baf30..	35½	100 do..........	53¾
100 do 60d.baf30	35½	100 do..........	53¾
100 do.....s30.	35¼	100 do......2d.	53¾
300 sh Penna R....	58	100 do...s5wn.	53¾
200 sh Read R..b60.53·81		100 do.....b60.	53¾
		500 do......ls.	53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh Gold L... s5&in..	93	100 sh Read R......	53¾
$600 C & Am 6s, 83.	94	293 sh Leh Val..ls.	51¾
1 sh Penna RR...	58	19 sh Mech Bank..	31
300 sh McClintk Oil.	·81	400 sh Cata Prf.b30.	38½

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A full set, 8 balls and 8 mallets, $3.50.

Sixteen different kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
mws§ No. 913 ARCH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4m8p Proprietors and Manufacturers.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
8 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Sad Yachting Accident in England.

The Reported Loss of the Dacien

English Ministerial Reforms.

Another Turn of the San Domingo Wheel

Lively Times in the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Excitement not Died Out.

LONDON, June 8.—There is still some excitement and anxiety about the Fenian operations. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an editorial, anticipates a continuation of Fenian outrages. The writer thinks the Fenian leaders will be forced to some show of activity in order to sustain their sinking reputations.

Yacht Capsized and Great Loss of Life.

Yesterday afternoon a melancholy accident occurred off the port of Hastings. A large number of people were out in a pleasure yacht, when a squall came up and capsized the vessel. It is not yet known how many lives were lost, but the number will certainly exceed twelve. The calamity has cast a gloom over the city of Hastings, where all the unfortunates resided.

The Reported Loss of the Dacien.

LONDON, June 8.—Telegrams received here yesterday from New York announcing the rumored loss of the steamer Dacien with the West Indian cable caused much regret. The hope is everywhere expected that the report is groundless.

English Ministerial Reforms.

A well-informed correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the leading ministerial reform measures will be sheived for the year. The land bill is, however, safe, and probably the educational bill.

English Civil Service.

A new scheme for regulating admissions into the civil service has been promulgated.

Derangement of the Telegraph.

The telegraphic service in the kingdom is still deranged.

Recovery of Prince d'Auvergne.

PARIS, June 8.—The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is slowly recovering from his attack of smallpox.

Unpopularity of Paradol.

It is said that the rumored withdrawal of Prevost Paradol from France is owing to his growing unpopularity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Lively Discussion in the Senate.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Senate, about half-past 12, Senator Ferry (Conn.) presented the petition of one Hatch, held as prisoner by the Dominican Government. Hatch alleges that he is an American, and that he is imprisoned at the instance of General Babcock because he (Hatch) knows too much about San Domingo and can make disclosures that would defeat the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Sumner exclaimed that Babcock ought to be cashiered and discharged from the army.

Mr. Chandler made an assault upon Hatch, and said he was a scoundrel and deserved to be imprisoned.

Mr. Ferry said that Hatch was a man of as good character as Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Nye denounced the Foreign Relations Committee, and a general muss ensued, in which Mr. Thayer and others participated.

At the expiration of the morning hour the petition went over.

The Government Has no News of a Massacre in Roumania.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President, in reply to a resolution from the Senate, says the State Department has received no official information concerning the reported persecutions and massacre of Jews in Roumania.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Patterson, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, denied that the Chairman (Mr. Sumner) was to be the alpha and omega of that committee, and reminded the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) that each member of that committee had a judgment of his own upon every measure coming before them. As to the San Domingo treaty he believed they were nearly equally divided, two and perhaps three members being favorable to it. He protested against the injustice inflicted upon the Foreign Committee.

Mr. Carpenter inquired what was the injustice complained of.

Mr. Patterson replied that it was the remark of Mr. Carpenter and others that the committee had committed itself upon the Dominican treaty, when the committee had not uttered one word concerning it.

Mr. Drake objected to placing the investigation in the hands of the Foreign Committee, as possibly leading to a double purpose—the impeachment of General Babcock and the defeat of the Dominican treaty.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded with his remarks, replying to the arguments of Mr. Garfield, and contending that it was public confidence, not gold and silver, that formed the true basis of a paper currency.

He advocated an increase of the circulating medium, laying it down as an axiom that the nation which used the most circulating medium was the nation which furnished the greatest evidence of national prosperity and progressive civilization. When Rome was at its height of glory and greatness it had a gold circulating medium of seventeen hundred millions of dollars, and with the facture of the Spanish gold mines began the decline of the Roman empire. He ridiculed the idea of the United States resuming specie payments, predicting that it would result in national ruin and bankruptcy. It was easy for Great Britain to maintain specie payments with a circulating medium of four hundred million dollars in gold, and an annual income of $100,000,000 in gold from nations whose debts she held. He protested against resuming specie payments while the country was a debtor nation and had not more than $150,000,000.

He declared that the idea of specie payment was a delusion, a cheat, and a fraud, and always had been, and he hoped that the people of the United States would see to it that no State bank or private bank should ever be organized on a specie basis.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment reducing the proposed new issue from $95,000,000 to $55,000,000.

Mr. Randall argued that this was not the time for pressing the bill, and said that he would move to postpone it. He explained and advocated an amendment which he had offered, authorizing an issue of $300,000,000 of greenbacks, and the redemption and cancellation of an equal amount of national bank notes, with a prohibition of any further issue of national bank notes. He argued that the circulation of the country should be all greenbacks, and that if it had been specie payments would have been reached before this time.

He therefore urged strenuously the adoption in whole of the greenback medium.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Destructive Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—A fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed W. P. Vail & Co.'s hat factory. Loss about $100,000. Insurance mostly in Newark offices. About 300 workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire. William Dodd's hat framing and blowing machines damaged to the amount of $3000; insured. A fireman named George Warren was seriously injured by a falling wall, and John Snyder, private watchman was seriously but not fatally burned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroad Accident.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 8.—The Montreal express train on the Harlem Extension Railroad met with an accident this morning at Clarendon, where a bridge had been washed away by the heavy rain last night. The engine and three cars ran into the river. The fireman is missing, and is supposed to be killed. The engineer had his leg broken, and is otherwise severely injured. The baggage-master was slightly injured. No other casualties are reported.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Maine Hay Crop.

LEWISTON, June 8.—A fine rain fell yesterday, just in time to save the hay crop.

Musical Exhibition.

BOSTON, June 8.—The annual musical exhibition of the primary school children of Boston took place to-day in Music Hall. Twelve hundred children joined in the exercises, which were pronounced a perfect success by the School Committee on Music, and indorsed by the immense audience present.

BASE BALL.

Haymakers vs. Athletic.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 8.—Fully 5000 persons are on the grounds this afternoon, to witness the match between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Athletics. Halbach, of the Keystone, acts as umpire. The Haymakers won the toss, and the game commenced at 3·05 P. M., with the Athletics at the bat.